



Dearne Urban District Council

THE
HEALTH
OF
THE DEARNE
1966



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DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Members as at 31st December, 1966

Chairman of the Council :

Councillor J. W. BEDFORD, J.P.

Vice-Chairman of the Council :

Councillor Mrs. E. A. COVELL

Chairman of the Public Health Committee :

Councillor J. NOBLE

Councillors :

Mrs. A. Paulgreen	J. Gregory
Mrs. E. Howard	R. Guest
Mrs. A. M. Taylor	W. Hotchins
Mrs. J. Vince	R. B. K. Howe
E. Austwick	C. Lloyd
H. Baines	D. Lloyd
N. Bell	E. Meakin
T. Burke	G. Mills
P. Cook	J. F. Oldham
P. Doyle (C.C.)	W. E. Sayles
W. Fawcett	J. C. Stanley
J. Grayson	R. Taylor

Medical Officer of Health :

D. J. CUSITER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

G. H. ALLEMBY, C.R., San.I., M.A.P.H.I.

P R E F A C E

Public Health Department,
Town Hall,
Goldthorpe.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Dearne Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen :

I include in this annual report of the health of your district details of the County Council health and school health services.

The population showed a natural increase of 211 but an overall decrease of 60 according to the Registrar General's estimate of the resident population for mid-1966.

There were again no maternal deaths in the district.

13 infant deaths were recorded from a total of 492 live births, 6 of which were premature and 10 of these infants were born in hospital and 3 at home. 11 died in hospital and 2 in their own homes. The infant mortality rate 26·4 compares with a rate of 20·1 for the West Riding, 19·0 for England and Wales and 22·1 for health division no. 26 as a whole.

The corrected birth rate was 18·0 (as in 1965) based on a decreasing population, whilst the rate for the West Riding as a whole is 18·2.

The corrected death rate was 14·8 which is in excess of that for the West Riding as a whole 12·9.

The total deaths were 281 of which 113 were due to diseases of heart and blood vessels, 39 to cancer in various sites, 55 to respiratory diseases and 33 to vascular lesions of the nervous system. These correspond to rates of 4·23 (West Riding 4·48); 1·46 (West Riding 2·00); 2·06 (West Riding 1·72); and 1·23 (West Riding 1·87). I would again draw your attention to the high death rate for respiratory disease. The need to tackle the problem of atmospheric pollution is obvious and I am pleased to record that the Council decided to make their first smoke control order in the area known as the Low Grange Farm estate at Thurnscoe comprising 80 acres and where it is planned to erect approximately 1,000 Council owned

houses in the next few years. It is proposed to install closed stoves in the property which will allow the efficient burning of locally produced solid smokeless fuels. As Mr. Allemby points out later in this report this is a reminder that domestic smoke control plans do not necessarily mean a lessened demand for coal and indeed solid smokeless fuel burnt in an efficient way still provides the cheapest form of heating and at the same time provides natural ventilation of a room.

There were no deaths from tuberculosis and none were recorded from other infectious diseases.

There were 25 illegitimate births registered, 2 more than in the previous year with no deaths.

The care of the elderly is rapidly becoming one of the major problems of the health department. The district councils are providing more and more ground floor accommodation with warden supervision, but surveys carried out by this department for each district in connection with the allocation of tenancies in new schemes show that the need for such accommodation is probably double that already provided.

Modern residential homes, each with accommodation for 35 old people, have been provided in recent years by the County Welfare Committee in Rawmarsh, Wath-upon-Dearne, Thurnscoe and Conisbrough. A similar building in Swinton will be opened in 1967. Nevertheless, there is still a long waiting list for admissions.

344 aged persons in the division benefit from the meals on wheels service and 784 meals are provided weekly at a charge of 1s. 0d. per head to the recipient. 2,744 old people received chiropody treatment during 1966 when 12,665 treatments were carried out either in clinics or at the homes of the patients. The home help service is provided in the homes of 1,265 pensioners and home helps were employed for a total of 172,337 hours at these homes in the year. In emergencies, for terminal cases of illness, night care is also available.

The biggest problem, however, is the shortage of geriatric hospital beds. Day after day, relatives write or visit this office enlisting the help of the Medical Officer of Health regarding admission of their aged parents to hospital. Many of these relatives have struggled for months to provide the necessary care and attention themselves; others are reluctant to do so or for pressing family reasons are unable to do so.

It appears to the public that, because hospital admissions for aged sick persons take so long in this area, the general practitioner in charge of the case is not doing all he can for the patient and they assume that the Medical Officer of Health has overall authority over the situation, which he has not.

A Planning Group for the care of the elderly in hospitals and residential homes, of which I am a member, was formed by the Rotherham and Mexborough Hospital Management Committee in 1966 to discuss these problems. It is estimated that there is a 48% shortage of geriatric beds in the area of the Hospital Management Committee and until this deficiency is rectified the work of the general practitioner will continue to increase and more resources will be needed by the local authority to fill the breach.

The shortage of general practitioners in the area poses yet a further problem. The County Council in an effort to provide better facilities for the family doctor, offers accommodation in child welfare centres for surgery purposes at a modest rental, and in the division family doctors are using Mexborough clinic (three practices), Conisbrough clinic (one practice), Monkwood clinic (one practice) and Kilnhurst clinic (one practice). Thurnscoe clinic is at present being extended to provide accommodation for a group practice of four doctors, and a new clinic being planned for Swinton will be able to accommodate four family doctors. General Practitioners also conduct their own antenatal clinics with assistance from the District Midwives at Conisbrough and Mexborough clinics. All Health Visitors in the division are attached to general practitioners, as are the Home Nurses.

The morbidity statistics for the area as supplied by the Ministry of Social Security reveal a high incidence of sickness in the weeks immediately following bank holidays, works holidays and during the September race week in Doncaster. Would it be naive to conclude that holidays have a harmful effect on the health of some? This problem is national and not confined to this area. The Executive Council are aware of the problem of the shortage of family doctors in this area.

Sections C, D and E of this report have been compiled by Mr. G. H. Allembry, Chief Public Health Inspector, and 1966 will be his last full year of office prior to retirement. Mr. Allembry has completed 49 years in local government service and was made Chief Public Health Inspector of the Dearne Urban District on its formation in 1937. Prior to this he was Public Health Inspector to the Bolton-upon-Dearne Urban District Council. Many changes have taken place in the Public Health field during Mr. Allembry's term of office and we are all grateful for the work he has undertaken.

I would like to express my thanks also to the members of the Public Health Committee for their continued support during the year and to members of the Divisional Health Office staff for their assistance in the preparation of this report.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

D. J. CUSITER,

Medical Officer of Health

Divisional Public Health Office,
Dunford House,
Wath-upon-Dearne, Rotherham.

Tel. No. Wath-upon-Dearne 2251/2

SECTION "A"

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

(a) General Statistics

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	3,888
Resident Population—Registrar General's Estimate	...	...	...	...	...	26,740
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1966	...	...	...	...	...	8,098
Population density (persons per house)	...	...	...	...	...	3·30
House density (houses per acre)	...	...	...	...	...	2·08
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	£574,398
Net product of a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£2,240
Rainfall (in inches)	...	...	...	...	...	25·81"

(b) Physical and Social Conditions

The Registrar General's estimate of the population (26,740) shows a decrease of 60 persons from the figure given for last year.

The number of inhabited houses at the end of 1966 was 8,098, an increase of 78 over that recorded at the end of 1965.

The Dearne Urban District was formed by the amalgamation of the two urban districts of Bolton on Dearne and Thurnscoe plus a small part of Barmborough (Doncaster R.D.C.). This change took place in April 1937 under the County of York, West Riding Review Order 1937.

Coal mining continued to be our chief industry, the social conditions of the area are those generally associated with the growth and development of mining. The mines at which most of our local work people are employed appear likely to continue developing for some long time, nevertheless the Council have continued their good work of encouraging new industries to the area.

At the present over 80% of the male population are employed in or about coal mining.

A fair percentage of the female working population leave the Dearne area each working day for work in textile industries, but the number is gradually decreasing as more light industry factories are being constructed or extended within the district.

VITAL STATISTICS 1966

Live Births :—				Males	Females	Total
Total	...	...	...	247	245	492
Legitimate	...	...	...	237	230	467
Illegitimate	...	...	...	10	15	25
Live Birth Rate (uncorrected) per 1,000 population				...	...	18·4
Live Birth Rate (corrected) per 1,000 population				...	...	17·9
Illegitimate live births percentage of total live births				...	...	5·0
Still-births :—				Males	Females	Total
Total	...	...	...	5	1	6
Rate per 1,000 live and still births				...	...	12·0
Total Live and Still-births				Males	Females	Total
Total Live and Still-births				252	246	498
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age :—						
Total	...	...	...	7	6	13
Legitimate	...	...	...	7	6	13
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—	—
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births				...	...	26·4
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births				...	...	27·8
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births				...	...	0·0
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)				...	...	12·2
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)				...	...	10·2
Perinatal mortality rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births)				...	...	22·1
Maternal mortality, including abortion						
Number of deaths				...	...	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births				...	...	—
Total Deaths				...	...	281
Death Rate (uncorrected)				...	...	10·5
Death Rate (corrected)				...	...	14·7
Natural increase of population				...	...	211

**CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1966
IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF DEARNE.**

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all Ages.	Under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS							
					1— 5	5— 15	15— 25	25— 35	35— 45	45— 55	55— 65	65 and over
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach.	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus.	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast.	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus.	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms.	M	16	—	—	—	—	3	2	4	4	3	—
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—
16. Diabetes	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System.	M	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	6	5	—
	F	20	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	5	10	—
18. Coronary Disease, Angina.	M	30	—	—	—	—	4	1	11	8	6	—
	F	17	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	2	7	—
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease.	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	4	10
20. Other Heart Disease.	M	20	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	18
	F	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Other Circulatory Disease.	M	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	—
	F	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	—
22. Influenza	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1966
IN THE URBAN DISTRICT OF DEARNE.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all Ages.	Under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS						
					1—5	5—15	15—25	25—35	35—45	45—55	55—65
23. Pneumonia.	M	12	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
	F	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
24. Bronchitis.	M	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8
	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea.	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations.	M	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	F	9	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	M	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33. Motor vehicle accidents.	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. All other accidents.	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35. Suicide.	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total all causes.	M	154	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	10	733
	F	127	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	48
					—	—	—	—	—	8	62

DEARNE URBAN DISTRICT DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE

No.	Date of death	Cause of death	Age	Birth weight	Died at	Inst. Birth Dom. or Inst.
1.	14.1.66	1a Gross Hydrocephalus b Meningomyelocoel	3 weeks	7 6	Thornbury Annexe, Sheffield.	
2.	17.1.66	1a Bronchopneumonia Sinus thrombosis	1 week	3 15	Kendray Hospital, Barnsley.	Inst.
3.	1.2.66	1a Acute bronchitis	3 months	7 8	At home	Dom.
4.	7.3.66	1a Respiratory distress syndrome b Prematurity	8 hours	3 0	St. Helens Hospital, Barnsley.	Inst.
5.	19.3.66	1a Pulmonary atelectasis b Extreme prematurity	13 hours	2 7½	Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham.	Inst.
6.	5.7.66	1a Enteritis	1 month	7 0	At home	Inst.
7.	25.9.66	1a Pneumonia	5 days	3 8	Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.	Inst.
8.	2.11.66	1a Cardiac failure b Congenital heart malformation	5 months	7 3	Thornbury Annexe, Sheffield.	Inst.
9.	6.12.66	1a Prematurity	4 hours	1 5	Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.	Dom.
10.	7.12.66	1a Bronchopneumonia	3 months	6 0	Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.	Inst.
11.	3.12.66	1a Right lobar pneumonia	8 months	8 0	Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.	Dom.
12.	2.12.66	1a Cerebral infarction	3 months	6 14	Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.	Inst.
13.	13.12.66	1a Prematurity	½ hour	1 11	Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.	Inst.

DEARNE 1966

	Dearne Urban District 1966	Divis- ion 26 1966	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Adminis- trative County	England and Wales
Population	26740	110,290	1,238,310	1,748,970	*
Live Births (Crude)	18·4	18·5	17·8	18·0	*
Live Births (Corrected)	18·0	18·0	18·2	18·2	17·7
Death Rate — All causes Crude	10·5	11·4	12·9	12·1	*
Death Rate — All causes Corrected	14·7	14·5	13·3	12·9	11·7
Infective & Parasitic Diseases - excluding Tuberculosis, but in- cluding Syphilis and other V.D.	—	0·01	0·03	0·03	*
Tuberculosis —	—	0·05	0·05	0·05	0·04
Respiratory	—	—	—	—	0·01
Other Forms	—	—	—	—	0·05
All Forms	—	0·05	0·05	0·05	
Cancer	1·46	1·76	2·16	2·00	2·25
Vascular lesions of the Nervous System	1·23	1·32	2·02	1·87	*
Heart and Circu- latory Diseases	4·23	4·22	4·77	4·48	*
Respiratory Diseases	2·06	1·99	1·88	1·72	*
Maternal Mortality	—	—	0·31	0·25	0·26
Infant Mortality	26·4	22·1	20·1	19·8	19·0
Neo Natal Mortality	12·2	15·2	13·2	12·6	12·9
Perinatal Mortality	22·1	27·5	25·9	25·1	26·3
Still-births	12·0	16·4	14·9	14·4	15·4

*Figures not available

DIVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS

In the discussion that follows it should be remembered that the rates are calculated on relatively small numbers and that variations from year to year may or may not be statistically valid. No conclusions can, therefore, be drawn from minor annual fluctuations but observation of the overall trend of the differing rates over a period of years is of value.

Live Births :

In this division in 1966 113 illegitimate births have been recorded from a total of 2,038 live births. 5.5% of all live births in the division were, therefore, illegitimate. In the previous year the percentage was 4.9% when 102 illegitimate births were registered from a total of 2,070 live births. This rising trend in illegitimate births applies to the whole country but is more pronounced in the larger cities and towns.

For some years now the number of births and the birth rate have progressively increased. The birth rate for the division in 1966 was 18.5 per thousand live births which is exactly the same rate as for 1965. The rate for the administrative county was 18.0, and for England and Wales 17.7. The divisional birth rate is, therefore, slightly higher than that for the county and for the country as a whole.

The national increase of population i.e. excess of births over deaths was 813. Nevertheless the Registrar General's estimate of population for mid 1966 for the division as a whole showed a decrease of 110. These figures would indicate that approximately 900 people have migrated from the area during the year, and as there has been an increase in the population of adjoining rural districts it would appear that many families are moving to modern houses recently constructed in the more amenable country districts where they also have the benefit of lower rates.

Deaths :

The death rate for the division from all causes was 11.5 per 1,000 of the population compared with a West Riding rate of 12.1 and 11.7 for England and Wales. Whilst this rate approximates closely to that for the rest of the country and the remainder of the West Riding, the rates for individual causes of death reveal an interesting feature in this division. Whereas the most common causes of death for England and Wales in descending order are as follows, heart and circulatory diseases, cancer, vascular lesions of the nervous system and

respiratory diseases, in this division respiratory diseases now occupy second position instead of fourth. Whilst perhaps this could be attributed to environmental conditions at work, i.e. in the coal mining industry, there is no doubt that atmospheric pollution is an underlying cause.

Infant Mortality :

The infant mortality rate represents the number of children who die under the age of one year calculated per thousand live births. The rate for this division was 22·1 in 1966 which is less satisfactory than last year when the rate was 18·1. The rate for the West Riding County fell in 1966 to 19·8 compared with 20·7 in 1965. The rate for England and Wales in 1966 was 19·0.

This rate is an index of the apparent gain in health of any community and has shown a decline of 130 per thousand since the end of the nineteenth century. The causes of death of the infants who die in this division are representative of the general pattern of infant deaths in England and Wales i.e. respiratory diseases being the most common cause followed by congenital malformations, gastro-enteritis and infectious diseases.

Peri-natal Mortality :

The peri-natal mortality rate includes stillbirths and deaths under one week per thousand live and stillbirths. It provides a more satisfactory guide to the standard of maternal care than the infant mortality rate by itself, as deaths of infants under one week and stillbirths represent the hard-core of infant mortality, and the problem now is to determine the cause of death and decide the best measures to be taken during the ante-natal period to avoid these deaths.

The peri-natal mortality rate in 1966 was 27·5 compared with a rate for the West Riding of 25·1.

Whilst the local rate is slightly higher than for 1965 the general all round improvement has been maintained. The stillbirth rate per thousand live and stillbirths was 16·4 compared with 17·6 in 1965 and 19·6 in 1964. However, the rate still remains slightly higher than that for the West Riding as a whole which was 14·4 in 1966. The commonest causes of death are prematurity, post-natal asphyxia, congenital malformations and birth injuries. Prematurity remains the dominant factor.

Tuberculosis :

The death rate for tuberculosis remains at a satisfactory low level. With a total of 6 deaths in 1966 the rate was 0·05 and the West Riding rate was the same. With the recent influx of susceptible populations to this country efforts at eradication of this disease must continue and such measures as contact tracing, B.C.G. vaccination, the use of diagnostic radiological services and continuing improvements in nutrition must be diligently applied.

Infective and Parasitic Diseases :

The rate for this disease including all infectious conditions except tuberculosis but including venereal disease was 0·1 per thousand and only one death was recorded in the division in 1966. The position is, therefore, a satisfactory one.

Cancer :

In 1966 the death rate for cancer of all sites was 1·76 per thousand of the estimated population (West Riding rate 2·0). A total of 189 deaths was attributed to cancer, 10 fewer than in 1965. Deaths from cancer of the lung total 44 compared with 55 in the previous year. 23·3% of all cancer deaths were due to cancer of the lung and 34 of the 44 deaths were in males.

Cancer of the lung is now the most common type of malignant disease in the country and presents a major health hazard. In England and Wales as a whole one third of the total cancer deaths are from these causes, and the overwhelming majority of physicians have no doubt that this increase is due to cigarette smoking.

Vascular Diseases of the Nervous System :

The death rate from these causes was 1·32 per thousand of the population (West Riding rate 1·87). This was slightly lower than for 1965, although the upward trend in the West Riding as a whole continues. Under this heading deaths are included from such factors as strokes due to cerebral haemorrhage, thrombosis or embolism, and mortality increases progressively with age.

Heart and Circulatory Diseases :

This group represents the most common cause of death in the country. The rate for this division was 4·22 per thousand compared with a rate of 4·48 for the West Riding as a whole. The rate for this area shows only a slight fluctuation from that recorded for 1965.

Included in this group are deaths from coronary disease and angina, and the mortality is appreciably high at the age of 55 years and upwards.

Diseases of the Respiratory System :

As previously reported deaths from respiratory diseases are disproportionately high in this division (17.7% of all deaths) in comparison with other causes of death. The death rate of 1.79 per thousand was higher than for last year in the division (1.42). Of the 223 deaths recorded under this heading more than half i.e. 124, were attributed to chronic bronchitis. This disease is important not only as a cause of death but also as a cause of frequent and repeated illness and absence from work. Atmospheric pollution and cigarette smoking are heavily incriminated in its production and play a far more important role than working conditions, although in a coal mining area this latter factor should not be left out of the count.

Maternal Mortality :

I am pleased to report that there were no maternal deaths recorded in the division in 1966.

SECTION 'B'

General Provision of Health Services in the Area Staff at 31st December, 1966

Divisional Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health :
Dr. D. J. Cusiter

Divisional Nursing Officer :
Miss V. Dunford

Senior Assistant County Medical Officers :
Drs. D. M. Bell, S. K Pande, Margaret Bolsover.

Part-time Medical Officers :

Drs. Barbara Demaine,	Jessica Core,
M. F. W. Bajorek,	W. R. Porter,
P. L. Baker,	Mary Scott,
B. R. Baker,	H. H. Smith,
I. Campbell,	J. Wilczynski.

Obstetrician :
Dr. J. C. MacWilliam

Paediatrician :
Dr. C. C. Harvey

Ophthalmologists :
Miss M. A. C. Jones, Dr. S. K. Bannerjee.

Child Psychiatrist :
Dr. J. D. Orme

Child Guidance :

Mr. C. Pritchard,	Mrs. R. I. Pilkington.
-------------------	------------------------

Health Visitors and Assistant Health Visitors :

Mrs. E. Appleyard,	Mrs. M. Mitchell,
Mrs. J. Brown,	Mrs. N. M. Noble,
Mrs. N. M. Dunford,	Miss M. O'Connor,
Mrs. G. I. Ellis,	Mrs. I. Pettman,
Miss L. Ferneyhough,	Mrs. E. Pocklington,
Mrs. M. Fisher,	Mrs. O. Smith,
Mrs. D. Goddard,	Miss M. Sorby,
Miss M. L. Hampshire,	Miss A. D. Willoughby,
Mrs. M. Jenkinson,	Miss H. Wray,
Mrs. M. M. Knowles,	Mrs. I. E. Milnes,
Mrs. G. Malpass,	Mrs. J. Hanmer,
Mrs. J. V. McLoughlin,	Mrs. I. Senior.

Midwives :

Mrs. D. P. J. Butler,
Mrs. G. M. Corley,
Miss J. Dearden,
Mrs. O. D. Edwards,
Mrs. M. L. Green,
Mrs. E. Gross,
Mrs. A. Hessam,
Mrs. H. E. Hillery,
Miss K. A. A. Howland,
Mrs. B. Hill,
Mrs. V. J. Marley.

Miss G. Randall,
Mrs. N. Roe,
Mrs. A. E. Smith,
Mrs. M. Smith,
Mrs. D. A. Taylor,
Mrs. V. Tunney,
Mrs. M. Venables,
Mrs. R. Williams,
Miss D. A. M. Spencer,
Mrs. J. Godfrey.

District Nurses :

Mrs. M. Brooks,
Mrs. J. Cox,
Mrs. H. Dyson,
Mrs. E. Elsworth,
Mrs. R. Fairman,
Mrs. E. Firth,
Miss E. Gill,
Mrs. I. Goldsbrough,
Mrs. N. Harrison,

Mrs. M. Herring,
Mrs. B. W. Hucknall,
Mrs. A. Leavers,
Mrs. M. McCormack,
Mrs. A. E. Moore,
Mrs. M. Probert,
Mrs. K. Roebuck,
Mrs. M. Waldron,
Mrs. J. Wilson.

Mental Welfare Officers :

Mrs. F. H. Redman, Miss D. Bailey.
Mr. R. N. Halliday,

Training Centre :

Supervisor : Mrs. P. M. Winstanley
Mrs. J. Cavill, Mrs. M. Gray,
Mr. D. Beevers, Miss P. Peart,
Mr. T. Garbett, Mrs. S. E. Norburn,
Mrs. E. Naylor, Mrs. M. Rowbotham.
Mrs. I. Ardron,

Administrative and Clerical Staff :- Senior Clerks :
Mr. P. Goddard, Mr. A. Wilkinson.

Sectional Clerks

Mr. E. K. New Mr. H. Haigh.
Mrs. D. Billington.

Clerks :

Mrs. J. Gwynnette, Mrs. H. Shirley,
Mrs. K. S. Hickling, Mrs. P. A. Sturman,
Mrs. H. Mangham, Miss S. A. Winder,
Mrs. A. Mann, Miss S. Bennett,
Mrs. F. Shaw, Miss J. Worton.

Home Helps :

174 home helps

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES

Care of Mothers and Young Children - Section 22

Ante-Natal Clinics :

C.W.C. Welfare Avenue, Conisbrough.	Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. J. C. MacWilliam
C.W.C. Church Road, Denaby Main.	Wednesday 10 a.m. - 12 noon	do.
C.W.C. Welfare Park, Goldthorpe.	Thursday 2 - 4 p.m.	do.
C.W.C. Adwick Road, Mexborough.	Wednesday 2 - 4 p.m.	do.
C.W.C. Barbers Avenue, Rawmarsh.	Thursday 10 a.m. - 12 noon	Dr. Mary Scott
C.W.C. Rock House, Swinton.	Thursday 10 a.m. - 12 noon and 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. H. H. Smith
C.W.C. off Houghton Road, Thurnscoe.	Friday 10 a.m. - 12 noon	Dr. J. C. MacWilliam
C.W.C. Church Street, Wath-upon-Dearne.	Friday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. Margaret Bolsover

Attendances :

Clinic	No. of patients who attended	No. of Attendances
Conisbrough ...	48	254
Conisbrough G.P. Clinic...	147	801
Denaby Main ..	104	617
Goldthorpe ...	123	395
Mexborough ...	57	335
Mexborough G.P. Clinic...	93	511
Rawmarsh Barbers Ave.	144	687
Rawmarsh Monkwood ..	13	100
Swinton ...	166	890
Thurnscoe ...	26	205
Wath-upon- Dearne ...	75	437
TOTAL	996	5,232

I am grateful for the co-operation and support received from Dr. J. C. MacWilliam who is Medical Officer in charge of the ante-natal clinics in the Conisbrough, Mexborough and Dearne areas and also holds an appointment as Senior Hospital Medical Officer at the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.

There were 2,038 live and stillbirths in the divisional area in 1966 and 69% of all expectant mothers in the area attended the local authority ante-natal clinics at some time during their pregnancy.

Ante-Natal Relaxation Classes :

Relaxation classes are held at 7 centres which are listed below.

Clinic					No. of attendances
Goldthorpe	...	...	...	...	213
Mexborough	...	...	...	...	29
Rawmarsh	...	...	...	...	549
Swinton	...	...	...	...	256
Thurnscoe	...	...	...	...	217
Wath-upon-Dearne	...	...	...	...	363
Conisbrough	...	...	...	...	346
					TOTAL 1,973

Family Planning Clinics :

The Mexborough branch of the Family Planning Association have the use of the Child Welfare Centre at Mexborough for their clinics. In addition to a grant from the West Riding County Council during 1966 the branch also received a donation of £20 from the Wath-upon-Dearne Urban District Council to help with problem family mothers in that area. Close co-operation between our health visitors and the family planning staff was maintained particularly with regard to this group of patients. Sessions are held each Tuesday evening from 6.15 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. with the exception of the month of August.

Forty-five sessions were held at which a total of 454 women attended. 178 of these were new patients.

Facilities were also available at the clinic for cervical smears to be taken as from April 1966 and 145 were taken during the nine months.

Infant Welfare Clinics :

C.W.C. Conisbrough Monday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. M. Bajorek
C.W.C. Denaby Main Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. M. Bajorek
C.W.C. Goldthorpe Monday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. B. R. A. Demaine
C.W.C. Mexborough Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m. Thursday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. B. R. A. Demaine Dr. W. R. Porter
C.W.C. Rawmarsh (Monkwood) Thursday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. D. M. Bell
C.W.C. Rawmarsh (Barbers Avenue) Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. Jessica Core
C.W.C. Swinton Monday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. I. Campbell
C.W.C. Thurnscoe Monday 2 - 4 p.m. Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. J. Wilczynski Dr. G. C. McGlone
C.W.C. Wath-upon-Dearne Monday 2 - 4 p.m. Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. D. M. Bell (for both sessions)
C.W.C. Kilnhurst Wednesday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. Jessica Core

Attendances :

Centre	No. of individual children who attended	Total No. of Attendances	
		Under 1 year	Over 1 year
Conisbrough	368	2683	486
Denaby Main	328	838	1109
Goldthorpe	420	1615	1213
Kilnhurst	219	648	1164
Mexborough	642	4756	1343
Monkwood	320	564	725
Rawmarsh	538	1288	1020
Swinton	764	2042	2765
Thurnscoe	749	2213	3145
Wath-on-Dearne	888	1944	2935
	5236	18591	15905

Attendances for 1966 showed an increase of 8% over the figures for 1965.

The increase is mainly in infants over one year of age. The number of individual children attending the clinics also showed a 19% increase over the previous year.

Infant Welfare clinics provide facilities for the examination of children of varying ages and for immunisation and vaccination. The opportunity is also taken by the health visitor to introduce health education activities during these sessions. A recommended range of proprietary foods and National Welfare foods are on sale at all clinics.

Premature Infants :

A premature infant is one which weighs $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs or less at birth. This standard is a convenient one since the medical care of small babies whether they be premature or immature is along the same lines. It must be noted, however, that not all babies of this weight bear the same hazard. Observations on the risks of prematurity are included elsewhere in the preface to this report.

As in 1965 there were 149 premature births including eight sets of twins; 16 were stillborn. 18% of the premature babies were born at home and 82% in hospital. Of those born at home 4 weighed under 4 lbs, 22 premature babies died in the first four weeks of life; all in hospital.

PREMATURITY INFANTS BORN IN 1966

District	Born Alive			Stillbirths			No. who survived 28 days		
	At Home	In Hosp.	Total	At Home	In Hosp.	Total	Born at Home	Born in Hosp.	Total
Conisbrough	4	18	22	—	2	2	1	3	16
Dearne	9	28	37	—	3	3	3	8	33
Mexborough	1	11	12	1	1	2	—	1	10
Rawmarsh	5	29	34	1	2	3	1	4	24
Swinton	1	11	12	—	2	2	—	1	6
Wath-upon-Dearne	5	11	16	—	4	4	—	4	12
TOTALS	25	108	133	2	14	16	5	21	90
									111

Care of the Unmarried Mother and Child :

130 illegitimate births were registered during 1966, representing 5.5% of all births.

Marital Status :

(1) Married :

(a) with previous illegitimate children ...	...	11
(b) without previous illegitimate children	...	14

(2) Single :

(a) with previous illegitimate children ...	...	10
(b) without previous illegitimate children	...	55

(3) Widowed or Divorced :

(a) with previous illegitimate children ...	...	1
(b) without previous illegitimate children	...	2

Age incidence :

(1) Under 15	...	...	...	...	...	2
(2) Age 15 - 19	...	...	...	...	...	35
(3) Age 20 - 24	...	...	...	...	...	26
(4) Age 25 - 29	...	...	...	...	...	15
(5) Age 30 - 39	...	...	...	...	...	13
(6) Age 40 and over	...	...	...	...	...	2

The County Council scheme for the care of the unmarried mother and her child provides for financial responsibility to be accepted by the County Council for the maintenance of these unmarried mothers in welfare homes for a period of thirteen weeks, excluding the lying-in period. I am grateful to the social workers of the Doncaster and Sheffield Diocesan Moral Welfare Council for their co-operation and help during the year.

Problem Families :

Three meetings of the co-ordinating committee were held during 1966. The committee meets under the chairmanship of the Divisional Medical Officer and consists of representatives from the Education Department, Welfare and Childrens Departments, Urban District Councils, Ministry of Social Security, National Coal Board, Probation Service, N.S.P.C.C. and Health Department.

The number of cases which can be adequately discussed at each meeting is limited and emphasis is therefore placed on those in which the County Council is making a rent guarantee

to the Urban District Council. The latter scheme provides breathing space in which the committee are able to make an assessment as to whether the parents are ready to accept and make use of the opportunities offered by various departments to establish themselves, or whether they are completely indifferent to the needs of their families. Whilst, however, the majority of cases assisted in this way have managed to pay their rent subsequently and show some improvement in their standards, other families have finally been evicted when the rent guarantee was withdrawn. By arrangement with the Treasurers of the Urban District Councils reports of rent arrears are submitted frequently to the Divisional Medical Officer relating to tenants who currently have their rent guaranteed by the County Council

MIDWIFERY — SECTION 23

Twenty-one midwives were employed in the divisional area at the 31st December 1966. Although the authorised divisional establishment is 24 no action was taken to replace staff who retired or resigned as this was not justified.

The number of home confinements continued to decrease and only 34% of the 2,072 live and stillbirths in the division during 1966 were delivered at home. It is pleasing to note that the ratio of institutional births in this area is now nearing the 70% recommended by the Cranbrook Committee in its report on the maternity services.

General practitioners were present at 106 of the 697 confinements which took place at home and medical aid was requested on 60 occasions. Midwives attended 147 mothers who were delivered in institutions but discharged after forty-eight hours, a further 172 who were discharged up to and including the fifth day and 252 who were discharged between the fifth and tenth day. The average number of confinements attended by each midwife during 1966 was 33. All midwives are authorised to use their private motorcars on official business and in common with other local authorities the County Council operate an assisted car purchase scheme for staff qualified as 'essential users'.

I would like to record my thanks to Miss Vernon, Mrs. Stott and Mrs. Tunney who retired during the year after many years of faithful service in the area.

Refresher courses were arranged for those members of the staff who were required to attend in accordance with Section

'G' of the rules of the Central Midwives Board, and five midwives attended such courses in 1966. The County Council also provide courses of instruction for midwives at their Adult College at Grantley Hall, and two midwives from this division attended during the year.

In 1966 a portable incubator built to specification laid down by the County Council was put into use in the divisional area. This can be heated from the battery of the ambulance and is used for the transport of small babies from home to hospital or between one hospital and another. All midwives were instructed in its use and each midwife is called upon in turn to arrange for its maintenance and ensure its readiness in case of need. Two sorrento cots are also kept at the ambulance depot to facilitate the nursing of small babies at home or for other emergency use.

Visits :

		Ante-Natal	Post-Natal
Domiciliary cases ...	...	5,434	10,073
Hospital cases ...	...	1,481	2,757
		-----	-----
		6,915	12,830
		-----	-----

HEALTH VISITING — SECTION 24

The health visitor's duties have undergone great change during recent years. Possibly only about one third of her time is now devoted to the routine visiting of infants, and she is more concerned with care and after-care, prevention of illness and health education for the family as a whole.

All health visitors in the division are attached to general practitioners but the extent of this liaison varies from practice to practice. In some areas this consists of only weekly visits by the health visitor to the surgery and occasional telephone contact, whilst at the other end of the scale many doctors rely heavily on the health visitor to seek solutions to the many social problems of their patients. With the shortage of geriatric beds in the area and the continued lack of places in residential accommodation it follows that the main problems are with the care of the aged patient.

Three health visitors attend five hospitals in the area on liaison duties and two other health visitors attend in similar capacity at the chest clinic. Further details of these duties are included later in this report under the heading of Care and After-care.

The health visitors in this division have a dual role of school nurse and, therefore, assist at school medical inspections, vaccination and immunisation sessions in school, carry out cleanliness surveys and routine audiology testing and many other duties which fall to the lot of the school nurse.

All immigrants entering the area and notified to this department by Sea and Airport Authorities are visited by the health visitor who gives advice regarding the medical and other essential services available to them. In this connection use is made of a card printed in English, Hindi, Urdu and Arabic.

All home accidents reported to the department by the various hospitals are investigated by the health visitor to ascertain the cause of the accident and advise on suitable measures to prevent recurrence.

In September 1966 a new training school for health visitors was opened in Sheffield. Two of our staff are designated as fieldwork instructors and they supervise the field training of students attending both the Sheffield and Leeds health visitor training centres. The department also helps with the training of student hospital nurses from the Rotherham training school. Five health visitors from this division attended Refresher Courses at the County Council Adult College at Grantley Hall during 1966, and eight attended a course of instruction in the Ascertainment of Deafness in Young Children conducted by Professor and Lady Ewing of Manchester University. All of the qualified health visitors in this division have now attended such a course. Other lectures have been arranged for the staff and regular divisional meetings are held to discuss current topics and common problems.

There are 24 nurses employed in the health visiting service at the 31st December 1966; 18 of whom were fully qualified.

The following is an analysis of the work undertaken by health visitors during 1966.

Visits :

Expectant mothers	...	...	...	132
Children under 1 year	...	...	6,062	
Children aged 1 - 2 years	...	...	4,793	
Children aged 2 - 5 years	...	...	9,024	
			_____	19,879
Tuberculosis households	...	...		484
Other cases	...	...	...	9,997
School health cases	...	...		1,022
Ineffective	...	...	...	4,015

			Total	35,529

Clinic and School Sessions :

Maternity and Child Welfare	...	...	...	2,036
Ultra Violet Light...	...	...	...	—
Specialist - Chest	...	...	...	9
Specialist - Other	...	...	...	238
School Health	...	...	...	1,022

			Total	3,305

HOME NURSING — SECTION 25

The staff of the home nursing service at 31st December 1966 consisted of 18 full time and one part-time nurse. The staff who are able to drive cars are either authorised to use their own vehicles on official business or have been provided with County owned vehicles.

A day and night sitting service has been established to provide relief for relatives nursing terminal illnesses. The service in this division has mainly been confined to night work and the majority of cases nursed were terminal cases of cancer. In 1966 five cases were helped and 208 hours of assistance was given at a cost of £62 10s. 0d.

The following are statistics relating to the work of the home nurse in 1966. It will be noted that they made 53,843 visits to 1,112 patients. Whilst the number of patients nursed fell by 150 compared with 1965, the number of visits showed an increase of 4,800. Over half of the patients were aged 65 or over and they were visited on 34,549 occasions. 572 patients had more than 24 visits each during the year.

Case Summary :

Classification	No. of cases attended	No. of visits made
Medical	1,345	42,968
Surgical	334	8,518
Infectious Diseases	11	101
Tuberculosis	18	1,233
Maternal complications	58	510
Other	46	513
TOTALS:	1,812	53,843
Patients included above who were aged 65 or over	1015	34,549
Children included above who were under 5 or less	46	468
Patients included above who have had 24 visits or more	572	37,412

Of the total of 1,812 patients nursed during the year 1,245 cases were completed by the 31st December 1966. The main categories of diseases for which these patients were treated included respiratory diseases 212 (i.e. bronchitis, pneumonia but not tuberculosis), anaemias 88, complications of pregnancy 50, skin diseases 71 (i.e. boils, carbuncles, etc.), constipation 67, diseases of the heart and arteries 107. The treatment consisted of injections in 484 cases and general nursing in 434 cases. Antibiotics were administered by injection in 259 cases and drugs for anaemias accounted for 119 cases in which injections were given. 7,435 visits were made by home nurses for the sole purpose of giving injections.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION — SECTION 26

Smallpox Vaccination

Age at 31/12/66	Under 1 1966	1—4 1962/65	5—14 1952/61	15 or over before 1952	Total
No. Vaccinated					
Dearne	1	83	30	24	138
Conisbrough	—	57	1	2	60
Mexborough	2	55	11	41	109
Wath	—	63	33	78	174
Swinton	1	94	19	27	141
Rawmarsh	2	73	22	7	104
Total	6	425	116	179	726
No. Re-vaccinated					
Dearne	—	—	12	33	45
Conisbrough	—	—	—	—	—
Mexborough	—	—	4	24	28
Wath	—	—	1	15	16
Swinton	—	2	3	12	17
Rawmarsh	—	1	4	4	9
Total	—	3	24	88	115

The number of persons vaccinated in 1966 shows an increase of over 100% on the total for 1965. It is pleasing to note 425 infants between the ages of one and four years were vaccinated against a total of 260 for the previous year.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Urban District	No. of children primarily Immunised			No. of children given booster doses during 1966
	Under 5 yrs.	5—14 years	Total	
Conisbrough	248	—	248	143
Dearne	332	—	332	4
Mexborough	243	1	244	103
Wath	287	8	295	70
Swinton	270	13	283	152
Rawmarsh	262	6	268	66
Total	1642	28	1670	538

The immunisation rate in this division is at a satisfactory level and no cases of diphtheria have been reported for some years.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

	No. of persons completely Vaccinated during 1966		Total persons completely Vaccinated	
	3 Dose	4 Dose	3 Dose	4 Dose
Children born in years 1951 — 1966	5677	946	31610	8774
Young Persons	551	61	15669	2422
TOTAL	6228	1007	47279	11196

Vaccination against poliomyelitis in this division is carried out solely by means of oral vaccine and no supplies of salk vaccine for use by injection were obtained during 1966.

Last year I reported on the efforts made in the division to achieve a higher rate of immunisation amongst school children. The 98% acceptance rate has been maintained amongst school children and concerted efforts by the health visiting staff have resulted in an increased rate of vaccination amongst pre-school children. Of the estimated child population in the division of 33,000, 31,610 have been completely vaccinated representing a rate of 96%.

AMBULANCE SERVICE — SECTION 27

The local ambulance station is situate at Dunford House, Wath-on-Dearne adjacent to the Divisional Health Office. The Station Officer Mr. H. Godly has kindly supplied me with the statistics listed below. The staff of 31 includes 23 male driver-attendants, one female driver-attendant, 5 male shift leaders and 2 clerk/telephonists :—

No. of patients conveyed ...	...	...	...	42,659
No. of journeys ...	...	...	...	7,026
Total mileage 1.1.66 to 31.12.66	...	...	...	214,337

Details of journeys :

No. of patients to out-patient clinics	...	...	33,721
No. of patients for admission to hospital (2,126 emergencies)	...	...	3,798
No. of patients for discharge from hospital	...	...	2,946
No. of patients transferred from hospital to hospital	...	...	1,056
No. of patients from accidents	...	...	838

Total 42,359

There are 8 vehicles stationed at Wath-on-Dearne all equipped with short wave radio communication sets.

One third of the staff have received two weeks training at the new Ambulance Training School, Elm Bank, Cleckheaton. The syllabus of this training course includes all aspects of ambulance aid, anatomy and physiology treatment, artificial respiration and driving skills.

The ambulance depot telephone number is Wath 2234/5 night and day, and any person can order an ambulance for an accident or emergency childbirth where it is apparent that emergency hospital treatment is required. The Women's Voluntary Service are also called upon during emergencies to convey sitting patients.

Out-patients form the great majority of ambulance patients, and the number of patients conveyed during 1966 showed an increase of 4,000 on the previous year. The number of journeys undertaken was 300 more than in 1965 and the mileage increased by 8,000 miles.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS—CARE AND AFTER CARE SECTION 28

Nursing Equipment in the Home

1,300 issues of various forms of nursing equipment were made in 1966. A full range of smaller items is readily available from the home nurse or from stocks held at child welfare centres. Larger items of equipment which are not immediately available can be obtained at reasonably short notice.

More and more use is made of disposable items of equipment.

Hospital After-care

The following hospitals are attended by health visitors each week :—

Montagu Hospital, Mexborough

Fullerton Hospital, Denaby Main

Wathwood Hospital, Wath-upon-Dearne

Doncastergate Hospital, Rotherham

Moorgate Hospital, Rotherham

Tuberculosis After-care

A close liaison is maintained between this department and Dr. J. D Stevens, Consultant Chest Physician at Mexborough Chest Clinic. Miss L. Ferneyhough a health visitor from Thurnscoe visits the Chest Clinic at regular intervals for the purpose of exchanging information regarding notified cases and the follow-up of contacts. A register is maintained in the Divisional Office as a result of this liaison, to which interested members of the staff have access. A second health visitor Mrs. G. I. Ellis attends the weekly session held at the Chest Clinic for children. Patients from the Rawmarsh Urban District are seen at Rotherham Chest Clinic (Consultant Chest Physician Dr. A. C. Morrison) and a health visitor from a neighbouring division acts as a link with this clinic.

202 new contacts were examined at Mexborough Chest Clinic in 1966 as a result of the follow-up of 22 newly notified cases of tuberculosis. 28 were men, 56 women and 118 children.

Following the discovery of a case of primary tuberculosis in a school boy as a result of heaf testing for B.C.G. vaccination, 31 immediate contacts and 24 school staff were followed up. 23 of the pupils were heaf negative and were given B.C.G. vaccination followed by chest x-ray at the Mass Radiography Unit where all the teaching staff attended too; all proved to be clear. Eight pupils who were heaf positive were referred to the Chest Clinic for further investigation but nothing abnormal was detected, although some are still under observation.

No employment difficulties have been encountered in respect of known cases of tuberculosis.

2,193 children were offered heaf testing during 1966 and an acceptance rate of 88% was achieved; an increase of 8% over 1965 and 18% over 1964. The incidence of negative reactors in the schools was within the national average. The number of positive reactors referred for chest x-ray i.e. grade 3 or 4, was also within normal limits.

The South Yorkshire area Mass Radiography Unit held public sessions at the Baths Hall Denaby Main, Miners Welfare Hall, Conisbrough, Child Welfare Centre, Mexborough, C.W.S. Factory, Bolton-on-Dearne, N. Corah Ltd., Bolton-on-Dearne and at the Welfare Hall, Goldthorpe during 1966. There were 6,064 x-rays carried out and a total of 254 abnormalities were discovered.

The following is a summary of the abnormalities discovered :—

Abnormalities of the Bony Thorax and Soft Tissues—Congenital	14
Bacterial and virus infections of the lungs.....	9
Bronchiectasis	8
Emphysema	8
Pulmonary fibrosis—non-tuberculosis.....	27
Pneumoconiosis—not previously certified.....	65
Pneumoconiosis—previously certified.....	10
Benign tumours of the lungs and mediastenum	1
Carcinoma of the lung and mediastenum.....	3
Sarcoidosis and collagenous disease.....	2
Pleural thickening of calcification— non-tuberculosis	21
Abnormalities of the diaphragm and oesophagus; congenital and acquired.....	2
Congenital abnormalities of heart and vessels...	3
Acquired abnormalities of heart and vessels.....	32
—	
	205
—	

The Rotherham and Doncaster Care Committees have provided personal clothing for families where a need exists and when the recommendation is supported by the Chest Physician.

All the district councils allow priority of housing on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health for active cases of pulmonary tuberculosis where the Medical Officer considers that their present housing accommodation is inadequate.

Chiropody :

The following is a summary of treatments provided during 1966 by the various agencies or by direct service:—

Summary of treatments :

Voluntary Association	Total Sessions	No. of Patients treated			No. of attendances
		Domi-ciliary	Non-Domi-ciliary	Total	
Bolton-on-Dearne O.A.P. Association	190	129	383	512	2532
Goldthorpe O.A.P. Association					
Thurnscoe O.A.P. Association	110	113	304	417	1271
Thurnscoe W.V.S.	207	93	367	460	2340
Conisbrough & Denaby Main O.A.P. Welfare Committee	134	75	267	342	1572
Mexborough Old Folk's Welfare Committee.....	220	194	388	582	2741
Swinton Aged Peoples Welfare Committee.....	154	171	260	431	2209
Total	1015	775	1969	2744	12665

Cervical Cytology :

Arrangements were made in April 1966 with Dr. G. D. Powell, Pathologist, Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham to accept smears from patients in this area. The service commenced in a small way in June 1966 but the response so far has been disappointing.

This measure is designed to detect changes in the cells of the cervix which if left undiscovered might possibly lead to malignancy at a later date. At the same time as the smear is taken examination is made of the abdomen, pelvic organs and breasts.

Seventeen sessions were held at three centres at which 95 women attended. There were no positive or doubtful smears but one patient was referred to her family doctor for investigation of a breast abnormality.

Phenylketonuria :

Every effort is made by the health visitor to test babies for phenylketonuria between the ages of four to six weeks. In 1966 2,079 babies were tested, one of which showed a positive reaction. The diagnosis was not confirmed as positive on serum testing at the hospital laboratory.

National Assistance Act, 1948 - Section 47

This section of the Act is concerned with the compulsory removal of persons in need of care from their homes on a Court Order or in an emergency on an Order signed by two medical practitioners and a Justice of the Peace.

Such person may be removed to a County Home or hospital, provided that all the sections of the Act are satisfied. It was not necessary to take any action under this section in 1966.

Joint Wardens Schemes for the supervision of the aged :

The scheme, organised jointly by the county council and the local district councils, provides for the supervision by wardens of aged persons, both in units or other purpose-built accommodation and in ordinary dwellinghouses. The wardens may or may not be resident. In all cases, the wardens are provided with a telephone, an illuminated sign where this is necessary, and are paid a salary, the amount of which is at the discretion of the local district council. In those circumstances where the warden is non-resident, it is their duty to visit one each day and to direct the help of the appropriate agency where this is required. No physical help, other than in an emergency is required of the warden.

During 1966 arrangements were made in some areas for the appointment of wardens to cover persons living in privately owned houses.

Details of all warden schemes including those provided by the district council in their own housing units and privately owned houses are shown below :—

Conisbrough : 2 Wardens Bungalows—

Shepherds Close,
Denaby Main.

Coronation Cottages,
Conisbrough.

Flats, Marchgate,
Conisbrough.

1 Warden for private houses in Denaby Main.

Dearne :	8 Wardens Bungalows—
	Chestnut Grove, Thurnscoe.
	Low Grange, Thurnscoe.
	Market Square, Goldthorpe.
	King Street, Goldthorpe.
	Green Gate Close, Bolton-on-Dearne.
	Goldthorpe Road, Goldthorpe.
	Houghton Road, Thurnscoe.
	Flatlets, Windsor Court, Thurnscoe.
Mexborough :	4 Wardens Bungalows—
	Pitt Street, Mexborough.
	Crossgate and Montagu Street, Mexborough.
	Highwoods Road, Mexborough.
	Oak Close, Mexborough.
	2 Wardens Flats—
	Maple Leaf Court, Mexborough.
	Hallgate, Mexborough.
There are also 7 wardens for private properties in Mexborough.	
Rawmarsh :	1 Warden Bungalow—
	Greenfield, Rawmarsh.
Swinton :	6 Wardens Bungalows—
	St. Johns Road, Swinton.
	St. Mary's Crescent, Swinton.
	Brameld Road Swinton.
	Highfield Farm, Swinton.
	Meadow View, Kilnhurst and Kilnhurst Warden Scheme.

Wath-upon-Dearne : 7 Wardens Bungalows and Flats—

Almond Place,
Wath-upon-Dearne.

Varney Road,
Wath-upon-Dearne.

Cemetery Road.
Wath-upon-Dearne.

Mount Pleasant Road,
Wath-upon-Dearne.

Coleridge Road,
West Melton.

Stokewell Road,
West Melton.

Tennyson Rise,
West Melton.

Meals on Wheels :

This service is provided to persons of pensionable age who are suffering from malnutrition or who are unable to cook their own meals due to disability or illness and have no-one else to cook their meals for them. Containers for the service are provided by the County Council who also subsidise the meals as necessary. The recipient is charged 1s. 0d. per meal.

Urban District	No. of Persons	Frequency	Total meals Weekly
Conisbrough	60	Twice weekly	120
Dearne	48	Four days a week	192
Mexborough	96	Twice weekly	192
Rawmarsh	50	Twice weekly	100
Swinton	48	Twice weekly	96
Wath-on-Dearne	42	Twice weekly	84
TOTALS	344		784

Health Education :

Schools :

A series of at least six health education lectures have been given to female school leavers in all our secondary modern schools. Although the same pattern of lectures are given, the extent of the periods during which they are given varies in different schools.

Whilst one health visitor gives a continuous set of lectures in one term to all leavers, another health visitor may spread her lectures throughout the whole year. This depends on the school programme and on the number of leavers in the school. It is during these periods that parents of school leavers are invited to the school to see some of the films shown to the girls and also to discuss problems of their teenage children with the doctor, the health visitor, the Nursing Officer and the school staff.

As many as 40 parents have been present this year at one session but again this depends on the type of area. During these sessions of health education lectures the students are introduced to the various members of the Public Health team, e.g. Midwives, Home Nurses and Public Health Inspectors. The health visitor also tries to meet parents of children who are admitted to the secondary modern schools. Talks on personal and general hygiene are given to these entrants.

Unfortunately opportunities are not available for the introduction of health education to Grammar School children because of the school syllabus. There are two large grammar schools in this division. The health visitor and the doctor only see these children at school medical inspections where problems can be freely discussed, and should the parents be present they are advised to see the health visitor at any time at the clinic.

We would like to meet parents before children leave the junior school and also to give personal hygiene lectures to girls particularly, but personal hygiene films cannot be shown in schools, as few if any junior schools in this division have a room which can be blacked out.

Sex education is not taught by the public health staff, and there has been no large scale anti-smoking campaign during this year.

Home accident prevention has been the main topic of our programme to school children and to parent group meetings during 1966.

Clinics :

Ante-natal : Relaxation classes combined with health education continue to be held in eight of our ten clinics.

Child Welfare Clinic : Displays and posters with numerous handouts are always in our clinics. We are unable to show film strips or films during our clinic sessions but health visitors hold group discussions.

Mothers Clubs: We have three very flourishing Mothers Clubs which meet fortnightly. One member of the health staff is always present. Towards the end of 1966 another Mothers Club was due to open at Monkwood. Mexborough is the place where a Mothers Club would flourish but due to the General Practitioner surgeries and Family Planning Clinics we are not able to do so. There is no session during the day when the clinic is free.

College of Education :

A series of lectures have been given to the student teachers at the local college.

Mental Health :

The mental health social workers hold a psychiatric social club at Wath Clinic and health visitors are often asked to join in their sessions.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Health Education Officer and her staff for all the help that has been given to us during 1966, for the displays, posters, hand-outs, films and filmstrips provided for us in a most efficient manner.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE — SECTION 29

Establishment of domestic helps.....	93·25
No. of domestic helps employed at 31.12.66 part-time	174 (equivalent of 90·5 full time)

Groups receiving assistance:—	No. of Cases	Hours
(1) Maternity (including expectant mothers)	47	1,943
(2) Chronic sick		
(a) aged 65 plus.....	1,265	172,337
(b) aged under 65 and tuberculosis	115	9,940
(3) Others	35	3,508
(4) Mentally disordered	9	613
Totals	1,471	188,341

The provision of domestic help is based on a medical certificate from the family doctor and may be provided for the ill, aged, mentally defective, or to care for young children in the absence of the mother in hospital. The service is also provided when required for expectant mothers before, during, and after confinement.

The home help service is not a free service, each applicant is required to complete a form giving details of their financial circumstances and the charge is assessed after consideration of these details. Persons in receipt of a Supplementary Pension from the National Assistance Board are not charged.

In exceptional circumstances, and where this is authorised by the Divisional Medical Officer and the County Medical Officer, a twenty-four hour service can be provided.

Demand for this service continued to rise during the year and the equivalent of 13 extra full time home helps were required, and additional 20,000 hours of assistance was given compared with 1965.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Subnormal or Severely Subnormal :

Number under care and guidance	...	...	578
Number of ascertainties	...	...	13
Number attending training centre	...	...	127

Mentally Ill :

Number discharged from psychiatric hospital	...	122
Number requiring after-care	...	566
Number of visits involved for after-care and patients referred from out-patient clinics	...	3,421
Number of cases referred to out-patients psychiatric clinics	...	64
Number referred to rehabilitation centres	...	11
Number referred to Youth Employment Office under 17 years of age	...	8

Out-Patients Clinics :

Monday, Wednesday

Barnsley Beckett Hospital
Consultant, Dr. M. Jeffrey.
Mrs. F. H. Redman attends.

Monday, Thursday

Mexborough Montagu Hospital
Consultant, Dr. N. L. Gittleson.
Mr. R. N. Halliday attends.

Friday

Doncaster Royal Infirmary
Consultant, Dr. M. Jeffrey.
Miss Bailey attends for training purposes.

Mentally subnormal patients not attending training centre :

Males	...	...	...	...	24 working full-time, 1 part-time.
Females	...	...	...	...	15 working full-time,
Males occupied at home			...	29	
Females occupied at home			...	42	

The need for community care of the mentally disordered is now well established, and the National Health Service Act of 1948 and the Mental Health Act, 1959 together offer ideal opportunities to provide that care in a most comprehensive and informal way.

The hospital plan and the Local Authority Health and Welfare plan together indicate the need, aims and benefits of community care, co-operation, understanding, communication and liaison between all agencies, whether statutory or voluntary will bring about a more complete community service, so balanced, that speedy medical and psycho social treatment will result in the effective rehabilitation of those among us whose misfortune it has been to suffer from a mental illness.

The Psychiatric "Rock" Club which commenced in August 1961 is but one example of how community services can work together. Its success can only be measured by the amount of interest shown by individual club members, coupled with the effective return of many of them to establishing a more rational and meaningful life.

The Club's aim is to meet as many as possible of the needs of the mentally disordered who, living within reasonable travelling distance, are able to reach the Club on their own initiative and where the services of the Club are considered socially to be of therapeutic value. The Club which has 70 members—an average attendance of 45 during the year—demonstrates how many of these needs are being met by group activities in an acceptable setting and where social needs of rehabilitation are given priority.

Meetings are held fortnightly and activities are many and varied, ranging from table tennis, darts and card games to vocational and recreational outings. Amidst all this intensive, yet friendly activity, an informal contact is made by Social Workers, and personal interviews are possible at all times. A good Staff to patient ratio is found necessary and we are fortunate in the invaluable assistance given by Voluntary Associations, e.g. members of the Townswomen's Guild, Youth Club Members of the Trinity Methodist Church and numerous other voluntary helpers.

During the early part of the year it was felt that some patients needed more help than the fortnightly meeting offered. Discussions took place with the Heads of Department of the Rockingham Institute of Further Education and it was arranged to commence a scheme of afternoon sessions where various crafts were introduced, e.g. millinery, dressmaking, art and embroidery, were suggested. Three teachers with a fund of kindness and a tolerance of mental illness were specially chosen. The classes commenced with 18 patients and since June an average of 24 patients have attended these weekly sessions regularly. These patients are now requesting more classes to be arranged and it would appear there is now the need for establishing a day centre to fill this need. In this way an inexpensive yet invaluable service can be offered to Society.

Patients are referred to the Classes and the Club by the Psychiatric Hospital and by Psychiatrists attending Outpatient Departments in the area. In many cases the patients have not required hospital treatment.

Training Centres

There were 127 trainees on the roll at the Training Centre at the 31st December 1966.

Care Unit: This special unit which has provision for 12 severely subnormal patients is proving a great success. Parents are eager to accept this social service which provides care during the day for patients for whom the parents do not

wish permanent hospital care. These patients are cared for by experienced staff one of whom has nursing qualifications. They are conveyed to the centre each day in mini-buses which have been provided with special harnesses and paid escorts provided.

Junior Wing: The junior wing is divided into four groups responsible for children between the ages of 4 to 7 years, classes for the 7 to 9 year olds and thus 9 to 12 year age group followed by a transition class for trainees between the ages of 12 and 16 years. The trainees in this latter group are gaining experience which will benefit them when they are admitted to the senior section which includes the workshops.

Modern methods are used in their training including creative activities and social training. The trainees are encouraged to do a limited amount of shopping and to take walks in local parks with escorts.

Senior Wing: Trainees in the senior wing are introduced as soon as possible to the workshops where during the year production continued of curtains, pinarettes, feeders, bean bags, tea towels, cowrie shell bags, workholder cases, files, library ticket holders, corner flags, first-aid boxes, clothes horses, dolls cots, hollow wooden blocks, playhouse screens, clay boards, test-tube racks, clothes props, etc. for the County Supplies Department. The senior girls are also engaged in laundry work for the centre itself and for the divisional health office, whilst the senior boys are responsible for the maintenance of the grounds at the centre. An incentive pay award is made to all trainees engaged on industrial work over the age of 16 years, ranging from 7s. 6d. per week to £1 per week.

In the junior wing social training is included in the curriculum and outings are arranged during the summer months.

A modern all electric kitchen at the centre provides meals for all trainees for which a charge of 1s. 0d. per day is made. Free meals are allowed where the financial circumstances of the family demand.

There is an active Parent Teachers Association which meets bi-monthly at the centre has benefit by gifts from this organisation as well as the Wath and District and Mexborough branches of the society for mentally handicapped children. The employees of the Manvers Main Coking plant generously donate a portion of their profits from the sale of 'Coal News' to the centre.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The staffing position in the school health service during 1966 has been satisfactory; this has been supplemented by the employment of a retired Assistant County Medical Officer and general practitioners on a part-time basis.

Routine school medical inspections have continued with examinations of school entrants, first year secondary pupils and school leavers. Other special medical inspections and re-inspections are arranged as necessary.

Table I

Inspection of School children 1966 :

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	2,494
First Year Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	1,142
Last Year Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	1,024
						—
					Total	4,660
						—
No. of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	1,218
No. of Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	42
					Total	1,260
						—
					Total Inspections	5,920

Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected :

Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	99.5%
Found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	8.6%

The percentage of pupils found to be satisfactory on examination compares favourably with that for England and Wales and for the County as a whole. The percentage requiring treatment is also about the national average.

Table II

Cleanliness and Head Infestation:

Total no. examinations made for this purpose	19,210
Total no. found infested	528
Total percentage found infested (West Riding 1.9%)	2.7%

Table III

Care of Handicapped Children:

Milton Day School—E.S.N.	100
Residential School—E.S.N.	3
Residential School—Deaf or Partially Deaf	15
Residential School—Deaf E.S.N.	—
Residential School—Blind	4
Residential School—Partially Sighted	3
Residential School—Delicate	13
Residential School—Cerebral Palsy	10
Residential School—Physically Handicapped excluding Cerebral Palsy	5
Residential School—Epileptic	—
Residential School—Maladjusted	11
Total	164

The number of handicapped children at special schools remains at a constant level although during 1966 the number admitted to residential schools for the delicate and residential schools for the maladjusted increased two fold.

Table IV

B.C.G. vaccination 13 years and older school children:

No. of children offered testing and vaccination if necessary	...	...	...	...	2,193
No. of acceptances	...	...	...	...	1,893
Percentage of acceptance	...	...	...	...	88·16%
Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test:					
No. tested	...	...	...	...	1,641
Result of Test:					
No. Positive	...	...	...	...	306
No. Negative	...	...	...	...	1,268
No. Not ascertained	...	...	...	...	67
Percentage Positive	...	...	...	...	20·19%
No. Vaccinated	...	...	...	...	1,268

The acceptance rate for B.C.G. vaccination increased by 9% in 1966 and the level of 88·2% is satisfactory but I would be happier to see a 100% rate as the occasional case of pulmonary tuberculosis amongst adolescents is still being notified.

Table V

Audiometry:

No. tested	...	...	...	...	...	1,330
No. with no loss	...	...	...	...	...	1,175
No. referred to School Audiology Clinic	...					155

The Consultant Paediatrician, Dr. C. C. Harvey is available for consultation and sees cases referred by both the school health service and the family doctors, and I am most grateful for his help during the year. Dr. J. D. Orme is Consultant in charge of the Child Guidance Clinic and his help is invaluable. The division is also fortunate in having the services of Miss M. A. C. Jones, Consultant Ophthalmologist and Dr. S. K. Bannerjee, to whom all visual defects are referred. I am grateful also to the school medical officers both whole and part-time for the performance of their duties during the year.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The hospital services for the area are administered by the United Sheffield Hospitals, Sheffield Regional Hospital Board, with the following hospital management committees; Sheffield No's. 1, 2 and 3, Rotherham, Barnsley and Doncaster.

General hospital services :

Sheffield Royal Hospital
Sheffield Royal Infirmary
Sheffield City General Hospital
Rotherham Moorgate and Doncaster Gate.
Hospitals
Barnsley Beckett and St. Helen Hospitals
Doncaster Royal Infirmary
Mexborough Montagu Hospital

Infectious Diseases hospital services :

Kendray Isolation Hospital
Doncaster Tickhill Road Hospital
Sheffield Lodge Moor Hospital

Maternity hospital services :

Sheffield Jessop Hospital
Rotherham Moorgate Hospital
Mexborough Montagu Hospital
Barnsley St. Helen Hospital
Listerdale Maternity Home

Chest Clinics :

Mexborough Chest Clinic—Dr. J. D. Stevens.
Rotherham Chest Clinic—Dr. A. C. Morrison

Laboratory Services :

Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratories at Wakefield (Director: Dr. L. A. Little) and at Sheffield (Director: Dr. E. H. Gillespie).

Sections "C", "D" and "E" of this Report have been compiled by Mr. G. H. Allemby, Chief Public Health Inspector.

SECTION "C"

General Environmental Circumstances of the Area

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

During the year the following inspections were made:—

General Inspections as to complaints, nuisances etc.	1,375
Inspections and re-inspections of verminous premises	22
Drains tested (smoke, colour etc.)	20
Re-inspections as to compliance with notices etc.	419
Inspections as to works in progress	37
Contractors seen as to works	68
Owners seen as to works	55
Inspections in reference to infectious diseases	4
Smoke observations	57
Inspections of	
Offices and Shops	55
Grocer's shops	93
General Shops	175
Fried Fish Shops	17
Bakehouses	16
Food Preparing Premises	52
Slaughterhouses and Lairs	250
Markets	131
Food Hawkers	49
Maggot Factory	6
Allotment killed pigs	7
Premises re rodent infestation	149
Refuse Tips	191
Factories	17
Cinemas	5
Hairdresser's shops	60
Schools	2
Swimming Bath	3
Public Conveniences	168
Caravans	40
Piggeries	2
	3,545

Notices

Informal notices numbering 161 were issued in relation to matters arising from the inspections and in 9 cases formal notices were served.

At the end of the year, 195 nuisances and defects remained on the books and 1,467 had been remedied during the year.

Legal Action

Summons had to be issued in two nuisance cases. The first resulted in the Court instructing the Council to carry out the necessary repair work in default of the owner following non-compliance with a nuisance order. The landlord was also fined £5 and had to pay £3 3s. Od. costs.

In the second case a Nuisance Order was made against the house owner to abate the defects existing at the property within two months and this order was complied with.

ACTION UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

Inspections were made in connection with nuisances and defects at 602 houses while defects at 553 houses were remedied during the year; in connection with those remaining on the books further action is pending.

The following statement shows the nuisances abated and the defects remedied in and around dwellings other than Council-owned dwellings:—

House Repairs

House roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	22
Eaves spouts, fallpipes or vent shafts renewed, repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	...	42
Fireplaces or ranges, repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	30
Sink waste pipes and sinks, repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	8
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	11
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	36
Internal walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	101
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	12
Water supply improved	...	...	...	...	13
Boundary walls repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Walls, external brickwork repointed	...	...	...	...	15
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	14
Yard surfaces repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	3
Outbuildings repaired	...	...	...	...	8
Ashbins renewed	...	...	...	...	385
Hot water systems repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Food Stores—ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	2
Bath waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Hand rails provided to staircases	...	...	...	...	1

Drains

Taken up and relaid	...	...	...	...	3
Opened and cleansed	...	...	...	...	62
Gullies cleansed or provided	...	...	...	...	2
Inspection chambers, repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	2

Water Closets

Obstructions removed	...	...	...	...	3
Water supply pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	19
Cisterns repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	15
Flush pipe joints repaired	...	...	...	...	4
Pedestals renewed	...	...	...	...	8
Apartments generally repaired	...	...	...	...	8
Outgo pipe joint repaired	...	...	...	...	3

Other Nuisances etc., abated

Houses cleansed or rid of vermin	...	...	...	...	25
Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	1

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Type of Convenience & Receptacle	Goldthorpe and Bolton-on - Dearne	Thurnscoe	Barnburgh	Total	% 1966
Water Closets	5,214	3,834	40	9,088	99.99
Midden Privy	—	—	1	1	0.01
Total Closets	5,214	3,834	41	9,089	—
Ashbins	4,958	3,576	42	8,576	99.99
Privy Pits	—	—	1	1	0.01

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

One boarding establishment is licensed under the above Act. The premises are situated at Church Street, Bolton on Dearne and cater for the housing of dogs.

Four pens are available for use including an isolation block of four kennels. Heating and lighting are by electricity, ventilation and the size of quarters is satisfactory. Mains water supply is on the site and bedding material, exercising facilities and fire extinguishers are provided. One person is at all times on the premises.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

One premise was licensed as a Pet Shop, the pets concerned being birds and fish.

HAIRDRESSERS OR BARBERS

Of the 46 registrations granted as hairdressers under Section 120 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951, 35 premises are in operation. No infringement of the Byelaws occurred during the year.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATH

The only public swimming bath in the area is owned by the Council and situated at Thurnscoe. The dimensions are 60 feet by 30 feet, the depth of water varying from 3 feet to 6 feet 6 inches. The bath is open for swimming during the summer season only; the water used is taken from the district's main supply. The method of water treatment is that it is first filtered, then aerated, heated and finally chlorinated. The bath contains 56,000 gallons of water and 2,000 gallons of 'make-up' water is added twice weekly. The frequency of changing the water is once every 3½ hours.

12 samples of swimming bath water were taken during the year and the results proved to be satisfactory.

CLEARANCE OF CHOKED DRAINS

79 owners have given general instruction to the Department to deal with blockages to drains and water closets as they come to notice.

60 drains were cleansed under this arrangement at a cost of 6s. 6d. to each owner. By this means serious nuisances which ordinarily would exist for some days are abated within hours of my Department being notified.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

No offensive trades are carried on in the Dearne district.

The maggot breeding factory at West Moor Lane, Harlington continued to operate. It is a credit to the proprietor that no complaints of nuisance were received during the year.

During the past 15 years, corrugated iron sheeted huts have been converted to brick walled buildings, unpaved areas are now concreted yards. A piped water supply and mains electricity have been installed. The premises are equipped with a mechanical ventilating system leading to a tall chimney and a de-odourising solution is inserted into the extractor shaft to eliminate foul odours.

SHOPS ACTS

Routine inspections of shop premises throughout the year were made and in general no serious contravention of the Shops Acts was noted.

FACTORIES

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	11	33	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	33	125	—	—
TOTAL	44	158	—	—

Notes : Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 Factories Act, 1937 refer to Cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors of factories.

Sec. 7 Factories Act, 1937 refers to Sanitary Conveniences at Factories.

SUPPLY OF ASHBINS

SECTION 75, PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

The Council's scheme of ashbin renewals to dwellings adopted in 1950 continues to ensure that satisfactory receptacles for the temporary storage of refuse are always available, an advantage to the householder and to the refuse collector.

The ashbins supplied during the year were as follows :—

	1966	1965	1964	1963
1. Bin renewals to privately owned houses	385	444	317	324
2. Bin renewals to Council houses	199	166	134	123
3. Bins provided to new houses	38	8	67	3
	<u>622</u>	<u>618</u>	<u>518</u>	<u>450</u>

The cost for the year under review was £1,302.

The standard type ashbin in use within the Dearne has a capacity of $3\frac{1}{4}$ cubic feet. This rather large size of receptacle is more than ever necessary despite more frequent refuse collections made possible under the "bonus incentive scheme." House refuse tends to become more and more bulky and this I forecast will be even more evident when the Clean Air Act is allowed by the Council to operate.

The Council's ashbin maintenance scheme applicable to domestic premises has been an unqualified success.

Since November 8th, 1950, which was the date of the first dustbin being supplied under the Council's bin maintenance scheme, 8,576 bins have been issued as replacements by the Council. This is exactly the number of refuse receptacles in use throughout the district. Almost 10,000 bins have been issued by the Council in this period of 16 years. Less than 1% of the present bins in use have not been supplied by the Council.

CONTROL OF PESTS ACT, 1949 RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

178 treatments were carried out against rats and mice infestation on land and property in the district.

The use of Antu as a poison was discontinued following instructions from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and in the majority of cases Warfarin and Norbomide were used as a direct poison bait. Sodium Fluoracetate was used for the treatment of sewer manholes and gave excellent results. This system of rodent control treatment in sewers involves only a three monthly baiting as a direct poison bait of infested manholes with no revisiting to check takes, thus effecting an economy in labour.

Premises	Number of Treatments	Infestation	Type of Treatment
Private Houses	145	Rats & Mice	Poison
Sewers	3	Rats	Poison
Local Authority Property	1	Rats & Mice	Poison
Allotments and Farms ...	7	Rats	Poison
Schools	2	Rats & Mice	Poison
Business Premises	10	Rats & Mice	Poison
Block Control	6	Rats	Poison
Miscellaneous	4	Rats & Mice	Poison

Disinfestation

67 cases of premises infested by insects were dealt with as follows :—

(a) Disinfected by spraying with an insecticide :—

Bugs	...	...	...	...	3 houses
Ants	...	...	...	...	4 houses
Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	11 houses

(b) Insecticide purchased by the householder :—

Powder	...	...	...	...	32 houses
D.D.T. liquid	...	...	...	...	17 houses

On 13 occasions houses were sprayed as a precautionary measure prior to them being re-occupied.

WATER SUPPLIES

The supply provided to the area is from two sources, the Dearne Valley Colliery Treatment Plant and Yorkshire Derwent; raw water to the former comes from underground sources at the colliery and from Billingley Borehole, and the latter is a river-derived supply. Both supplies are flocculated, softened, chlorinated and filtered.

The Dearne Valley Colliery water contains an appreciable reserve of bicarbonate alkalinity and is therefore not plumbo solvent. Any tendency towards plumbo solvent action by the Yorkshire Derwent supply is prevented by pH adjustment at the treatment works.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS: AVERAGE ANALYSES OF WATERS
 (Report covers period—April 1st, 1966 to March 31st, 1967)

TABLE I - CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

	Raw Waters				Fully Treated Waters		
	Dearne Valley Colliery		Billingley Borehole		Yorkshire Derwent		Dearne Valley Colliery
			Mean	Range			Yorkshire Derwent
Physical Characteristics							
Colour (Hazen)	10	10	24	5—120	Under 5	Under 5	
Turbidity (p.p.m.)	5	7	113	10—1760	0.5	2.5	
pH Value	7.4	6.9	8.1	7.7—8.4	7.9	8.4	
Chemical Analysis				parts per million (m.g.m./litre)			
Alkalinity (CaCO_3)	323	273	150	63—178	116	27	
Chloride	180	84	26	22—29	133	30	
Ammoniacal N.	0.20	0.53	0.14	0.06—0.43	0.24	0.22	
Albuminoid N.	0.06	0.07	0.23	0.08—0.67	0.04	0.16	
Nitrite N.	0.010	Nil	0.01	0.01—0.04	0.003	0.001	
Nitrate N.	0.06	0.04	2.80	1.60—4.70	0.03	2.6	
Sulphate	669	292	65.4	57.8—82.0	452	84	
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate 4 hrs. @ 26.7°C.	0.5	0.5	2.6	1.0—16.2	0.3	0.8	
Carbonate hardness (CaCO_3)	323	273	150	63—178	116	27	
Non-Carbonate hardness (CaCO_3)	230	204	79	44—114	129	58	
Total hardness (CaCO_3)	553	477	229	107—270	245	85	
Residual Chlorine	Nil	Nil	Nil		0.47	0.35	
Total dissolved solids	1619	841	319	208—383	970	215	
Iron (Fe)	0.29	3.39	0.73	0.02—5.90	0.15	0.08	
Manganese (Mn)	0.29	0.86	0.02	0.02—0.03	0.17	0.02	
Aluminium (Al)	Nil	Nil	0.14	0.04—0.35	Nil	0.03	
Fluoride	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2—0.3	0.2	0.2	

Table II - Summary of Results of Bacteriological Examinations

	Number Examined	Number free from Coliforms	Number free from E. Coli Type 1
Raw Waters			
Dearne Valley Colliery	51	10 (20 %)	19 (37 %)
Billingley Borehole	52	51 (98 %)	52 (100 %)
Yorkshire Derwent	52	None (0 %)	1 (2 %)
Waters Entering Supply			
Dearne Valley Colliery	255	255 (100 %)	255 (100 %)
Yorkshire Derwent	146	144 (99 %)	146 (100 %)
Consumers' Taps			
Both Sources	58	54 (93 %)	56 (97 %)

Tents, Vans and Sheds

While there are no licensed caravan sites within the Dearne district, certain areas at Highgate and Bolton on Dearne are regularly used by caravan dwellers as camping sites. Constant visits have to be made to prevent these semi-rural sites becoming permanent living and dumping grounds by these itinerant van dwellers. The nuisances caused by the indiscriminate deposit of litter, rubbish and general scrap in quite a short time has to be seen to be believed. Again I have to emphasize the amount of time taken by your District Public Health Inspectors visiting sites commonly and illegally used for the purpose. Under the present circumstances the task is never-ending yet if neglected could result in fairly permanent colonies being installed within the Dearne. In undertaking the duty it has been necessary on more than one occasion for the Inspector to have police protection.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

This Act has now been in operation for just over two years and half of the premises registered under the Act have received a general inspection during this period.

Four additional retail shops registered during 1966 and from the notices received since the Act came into force, the following details are available:—

			Male	Female	Total
Retail Shops ...	115 : Persons Employed		94	293	387
Offices ...	20 : „ „		23	22	45
Catering Establishments open to the public ...	15 : „ „		21	82	103
 Total ...	 150		 138	 397	 535

The number of general inspections made were:—

Shops 13; Offices 2; Catering Establishments 2.

Total—17

75 of the 150 premises had received a general inspection since August 1964 when the enforcement of the Act came into operation and 53 re-inspections had been made. The cumulative total of general inspections consists of:—

Shops 61; Offices 6; Catering Establishments 8.

A number of visits were made in January to complete the special report for the Ministry of Labour on lighting standards and the information obtained was included in the report to H.M. Factory Inspector, a copy of which was reproduced in the 1965 Annual Report.

It is considered that all the business occupiers required by the Act have now registered their premises with the local authority.

Your District Public Health Inspectors report that occupiers of business premises respond fairly readily to requests made to comply with the new legislation.

There were six notifications of accidents sustained by shop assistants while working in their shop premises. None of these cases involved dangerous machinery and no follow-up action was necessary.

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956

The few industrial chimneys within the Dearne have been free from nuisance during the year, this also applying to the various colliery spoilbanks.

It is to the credit of the industry that they cause so little pollution of the air. The opposite is the case in the Dearne where domestic premises are concerned. Not one dwelling is controlled so far as smoke emission is concerned although legislation to effect this improvement was made available ten years ago. This is a sorry state of affairs considering that the health of the residents have been and are still being injuriously affected as a result. The cost of the work necessary to comply with the legislation is increasing year by year so that delay has no advantage whatsoever.

While appearing despondent on this subject I must record that the Council decided to make their first Smoke Control Order involving the area known as the Low Grange Farm Estate at Thurnscoe comprising 80 acres where it is planned to erect approximately 1,000 Council-owned houses in the next few years. The immediate building programme on this site includes 186 houses due for completion by the end of 1967. Here it is proposed to install closed stoves in the property. This will allow the efficient burning of the local solid smokeless fuel Sun-brite produced at the Manvers Main Coal Carbonisation Plant at Wath on Dearne, a reminder that domestic smoke control plans do not necessarily mean a lessened demand for coal. Solid smokeless fuel burnt in an efficient way yet provides the cheapest form of heating and at the same time aids natural ventilation of a room.

The 5 lead peroxide gauges and one atmospheric deposit gauge set up from June 1st, 1958 continued in use during 1966. The figures resulting from the gauge readings are detailed in this section of the report.

Atmospheric Deposit Gauge—Sewage Works, Bolton on Dearne measuring total solids deposited in tons per square mile.

This gauge is placed primarily to record emissions from the National Coal Board's Coal Carbonisation Plant at Manvers Main, Wath on Dearne, particularly when the wind is from the south west.

The following table includes the acid figure in the rainwater collected in the deposit gauge.

Month 1966	Tons per square mile		Hours of SW Wind	Rainfall Inches	Rainfall — Average over 75 years
	SO ₄ Soluble Matter	Total Solids			
January	2.19	14.87	35	0.83"	2.23"
February	2.78	11.59	84	3.74"	1.88"
March	2.12	12.35	71	1.62"	1.60"
April	4.27	21.43	36	3.98"	1.61"
May	2.35	13.91	72	1.22"	2.01"
June	2.72	13.18	97	2.13"	1.67"
July	1.76	12.42	35	2.29"	2.48°
August	3.41	18.65	64	3.39"	2.53"
September	1.69	12.88	72	0.71"	1.94"
October	2.85	13.15	32	2.48"	2.27"
November	2.32	12.52	45	1.77"	2.54"
December	2.55	10.10	38	1.65"	2.30"
Monthly Average	2.58	13.92	57	2.15"	2.09"

The year's rainfall of 25.81" was just above average.

When little rain has fallen in a month, solids deposited on the collecting bowl are swilled down with a known quantity of distilled water and then measured.

The area of the Dearne Urban District is 6.075 square miles, therefore from the foregoing atmospheric deposit figures it is easy to calculate the total solids deposited on that area to be 1,015 tons during 1966.

Lead Peroxide Gauges—recording milligrams of Sulphur Dioxide per day collected by 100 sq. cms. of Lead Peroxide.

Month 1966	Sewage Works, Bolton	Dearneside School, Goldthorpe	Y.E.B. Store, Goldthorpe	Council Depot, Thurnscoe	46 Caernarvon Crescent, Bolton
January	2.98	2.51	3.94	2.39	2.82
February	2.52	2.10	3.01	1.97	2.11
March	2.52	1.39	2.17	1.97	2.11
April	1.79	1.73	2.26	—	1.78
May	2.13	1.47	1.78	1.47	1.68
June	2.24	1.28	1.14	1.15	1.45
July	1.86	1.53	1.11	1.00	1.18
August	2.03	1.23	1.48	1.13	1.34
September	2.75	1.27	1.38	1.23	1.38
October	2.47	1.89	2.16	1.54	1.79
November	3.39	1.18	2.40	2.36	2.35
December	3.27	—	2.54	2.82	2.48
Daily Average	2.66	1.60	2.11	1.73	1.87

Daily average for District (5 combined stations) = 2.00.

The summer period, May to September, shows a reduction in sulphur emissions except for the Sewage Works gauge which remains relatively consistent in its recordings. The fairly constant figure of pollution is evidence of the emission taking place from the Manvers Main Coal Carbonisation Plant. The two blank spaces in the above table were due to the gauges being "removed" prior to their replacement date.

The R.A.F. Meteorological Office at Finningley provides hourly records of wind velocity and direction which are used in conjunction with the atmospheric pollution readings.

During the year the prevailing wind was a South West one, (i.e. conditions favourable for recording higher readings at the Sewage Works gauge) the average wind speed being Beaufort Scale 3 (10 m.p.h.) with a maximum recording of Beaufort Scale 7 (35 m.p.h.).

859 hours calm were recorded equivalent to 36 days in a year.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

(referring to year 1st April, 1966 to 31st March, 1967.)

There was no difficulty experienced in maintaining the weekly collection of refuse throughout the district although the percentage of absenteeism due to sickness or other causes remained at the usual high level.

The bonus incentive scheme has proved an unqualified success. £2,000 bonus was earned by the workmen during the 12 months under review, resulting in

- (a) regular collections of house refuse being made in less than a week;
- (b) reduction in the number of men needed to carry out the work;
- (c) overtime and temporary labour being dispensed with.

I think these improvements are worthy of note particularly when one considers that together with an increase in the number of premises, annual holiday entitlement has increased for each workman, so has the number of bins to be cleansed

During 1962, long prior to the commencement of the incentive bonus scheme, 28 workmen were engaged on refuse collection. At that time 8,368 ashbins were cleansed every 7 days, and the average weekly wage was £10 11s. 9d. The total annual cost in labour was £12,913.

During the year under review (1966) with the bonus scheme in operation, 24 workmen carried out the work, the number of bins had risen to 8,576, a collection rate of every 6 days was maintained, and while the average weekly basic wage had risen to £12 13s. 9d. (over 20% increase on the 1962 rate) the total annual labour cost was £13,866 (slightly over 8%).

From April 1st to May 9th, the house refuse was collected by one dual tip 18 cubic yard rear-loading lorry and three Karrier Bantam 7 cubic yard side-loading vehicles. The advent of the 35 cubic yard Pakamatic refuse vehicle resulted in two side-loaders being taken off the regular scavenging rounds and from May 10th onwards, the Pakamatic refuse collector, the dual-tip lorry and one side-loading vehicle provided the transport for three re-organised bin collection rounds. Two Karrier Bantams are kept in reserve, one of which is used on three days a week for the collection of trade refuse.

Protective clothing was issued to each man, the normal replacement issue consists of overalls, donkey jacket, gloves, goggles and rubber boots.

The working week has been one of 40 hours since January, 1966.

The holiday ballot scheme continued in operation this year, four men being allowed on holiday at the same time.

The man-hours lost in the twelve months were :—

		1966/67	1965/66	1964/65
Certified Sickness	...	6,788	8,535	7,651
Absent for Other Reasons	...	960	239	492
Total		7,748	8,774	8,143

Average Estimated Yield of Refuse from each House

Test weighings showed that the average weight of a Karrier Bantam vehicle load remained at $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons. The 18 cubic yard vehicle was slightly less than last year and the average load weight has been assessed at 3 tons compared with $3\frac{1}{4}$ tons for 1965. The new Pakamatic refuse collector load has been assessed at $4\frac{1}{8}$ tons.

The weight of refuse removed from each house during 1966 was 1 ton.

Labour—Staff Employed

The number of men employed on the collection of refuse was as last year. 24 men (5 lorry drivers and 19 labourers) comprised the average strength although sickness etc. reduced this to an average turn-out of 20 men.

One man was employed as a bulldozer driver, engaged in the disposal of refuse.

A workman from the refuse collection staff has the regular job of cleansing the district's public conveniences.

A rodent operator is employed full time on rats and mice destruction work.

The foreman supervised the work of refuse collection and disposal, carried out disinfection and disinfestation work and cleansed blocked drains where the owners have agreed to participate in the Council's scheme to liberate such blockages on payment of a small charge.

REFUSE COLLECTION

The average number of premises on our collection list for the past year was 8,358 (1965 total 8,280). The number of refuse receptacles was 8,576. Since the inception of the bonus incentive scheme in May 1965 the collection of house refuse from certain areas has been more regular than weekly, often a five day service has been operated.

Incentive Bonus Scheme

The refuse collection incentive bonus scheme introduced in May 1965 continued in operation throughout the year and proved most satisfactory to all concerned.

Very briefly the bonus is calculated on the daily output by paying every man (driver and labourers) a bonus of 3d. for each dust-bin emptied in excess of 90 per labourer per day. There is a reduction of the target figure to 75 per man where the labourers per lorry are less than 4 or when the National Coal Board Estate at Bolton on Dearne is being scavenged. The area mentioned is more difficult to cleanse than other parts of the district.

Trade Refuse

The fourth year of operation of the Council's trade refuse collection service whereby a charge is made to the trade continued without incident.

There are now 113 business premises on the list for removal of trade refuse.

Clinker and refuse have been removed regularly from all schools in the district.

Collection Cost per House

The annual cost of collecting refuse from each house and conveying it to the disposal site was £2 13s. 1d. The cost of collecting a bin, emptying and conveying the refuse to the tip was 1s. 0d.

Observations—Public Cleansing

Although the pay "Freeze" was in operation during the year under review, the workmen received a wage increase of 11s. 7d. per week in March 1967. There is to be a further award of 10s. 0d. per week in September 1967. At that date the weekly wage for a dustman will be £13 15s. 4d., although there are a few men on the staff having under five years service who receive 7s. 0d. less than this amount. The average bonus was some £2 per week—similar to last year. The 5 day, 40 hour week continued in force and more men qualified for additional holiday entitlements due to length of service. 3 days extra annual holidays are given when 5 years service has been completed, and an extra week, making 3 weeks in total after 12 years employment with the Council.

The difficulty of making fair comparison of present day "costs" with previous years is made evident in considering basic wages rates over that period. A dustman's wage:—

1940	...	...	...	...	£3 2s. 0d. a week
1950	...	...	...	...	£5 12s. 6d. a week
1960	...	...	...	...	£9 11s. 6d. a week
1967 (September)	...	...	...	...	£13 15s. 4d. a week (or 7s. 0d. less if under 5 years service)

Generally speaking the labour force on the refuse collection service is regarded as a very transient one, but this does not apply in the Dearne. There are only six men with less than 5 years' service with the Department and one man with less than two years service and he worked in the Department

previously. One workman retired at the end of March 1967 and his place was not filled. The refuse collection incentive bonus scheme which came into effect in May 1965 has enabled an efficient service to operate without replacing any of the three retirements and one resignation by workmen during this period.

The collection rounds were reduced from 4 districts to 3 when the new 35 cubic yard Pakamatic Refuse Vehicle commenced on May 10th. The automatic loading of bins by this vehicle has reduced the physical strain of lifting by the workmen concerned, but the mechanism has required fairly regular attention and the manufacturers are taking the vehicle back for modifications to be carried out during the summer, this work to be carried out under their guarantee.

DISPOSAL

The filling in of the disused railway cutting, Ingsfield Lane, Bolton on Dearne was completed on February 3rd, 1967. The Council was approached by the organisation interested in this site, the Ingsfield Lane Recreation Ground, to set aside a portion of the area—approximately one acre, so that they may arrange for the construction of a new social club. As a result a portion of the quarry abutting on to the National Coal Board Housing Estate (on the Eastern boundary of the refuse disposal site) was left untipped. This area has been the only disposal site used since May 1957. During the 9 years and 9 months of the site's operation, some 104,000 tons of rubbish have been disposed of and 10,000 tons of earth have been used as cover for this material. The levelling and grassing of the top soil has resulted in excellent playing fields being made available from what was derelict and uneven land of an old brickworks quarry and adjoining railway cutting. This has been the largest single continual disposal job undertaken by the Department and the finished product is a credit to all concerned.

I think this is the time to record the conditions existing at the disused railway cutting when we took possession in 1957. For approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile the railway cutting had deep and sheer sides—in some places with a depth of 56 feet. The depth at the Carr Head Lane bridge was 54 feet. It was recognised as a great source of danger—the cutting isolated a large area of valuable land on its Northern boundary.

It was decided to transfer tipping operations to the former Marsh Tip, off Barmborough Lane, Goldthorpe and the bulldozer garage was moved to this new site.

Summary of Loads

Lorry Loads

Collected from Bolton on Dearne District
(including Goldthorpe & Green Lane,
Barnburgh).

Disposal at Ingsfield Lane Tip, Bolton	1,678	Bantam
	523	Paka- matic
	1	Dual Tip

Disposal at Marsh Tip, Goldthorpe	315	Bantam
	109	Paka- matic

Total 2,626 Loads

Collected from Thurnscoe District

Disposal at Ingsfield Lane Tip, Bolton	1,037	Bantam
	28	Paka- matic
	550	Dual Tip

Disposal at Marsh Tip, Goldthorpe	161	Bantam
	135	Dual Tip

Total 1,911 Loads

Grand Total 4,537 Loads

Expressed as Tons ... 9,568 Tons

Salvage Incentive Bonus Scheme

The recovery of salvage which was recommenced in 1961 after a lapse of 4 years, resulted in sales of £130. No special collection was operated and the cost of the scheme was negligible, no charge being made against the service. The money from the sale of metal and rags, the only materials salvaged, is shared—the men receive 75% and the Council the remaining 25%.

SALVAGE

Year : April 1st, 1966 to March 31st, 1967

The modified scheme of salvage recovery respecting metals and rags only was continued throughout the year.

Materials salvaged and sold during the year

Quantity Tons Cwts. Qrs. Lbs.	Materials	Sales		
		£	s.	d.
8 14 2 —	Mixed Scrap Iron	...	56	15 9
12 3 22	Non Ferrous Metals	...	63	17 0
8 — 22	Woollens and Rags	...	9	11 8
<hr/>			<hr/>	<hr/>
9 15 2 16			£130	4 5
<hr/>			<hr/>	<hr/>

Since the salvage scheme commenced in 1940, £13,185 has been recovered from the sale of 1,786 tons of materials and 11,671 dozen tins, bottles and jars.

PUBLIC CLEANSING — COSTING RETURNS

Cost Statement 1966-67

Revenue Account		Collection	Disposal	Total
		£	£	£
1. Gross Expenditure				
(i) Labour	... ... ...	13,866	1,127	14,993
(ii) Transport	... ... ...	7,511	1,358	8,869
(iii) Plant, equipment etc.	...	1,417	221	1,638
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		22,794	2,706	25,500
2. Gross Income	... ... ...	380	520	900
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
3. Net Cost	... ... ...	22,414	2,186	24,600
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
4. Capital Expenditure met from Revenue	... ... ...	5,530	Nil	5,530
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Unit Costs		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
5. Gross cost per ton, labour only	29 0	2 4	31 4	
6. Gross cost per ton, transport only	15 10	2 10	18 8	
7. Net cost (all expenditure) per ton	44 1	4 5	48 6	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		£	£	£
8. Net cost per 1,000 population	...	840	81	921
9. Net cost per 1,000 premises	...	2,767	270	3,037

Operational Statistics

10.	Area (statute acres) land and inland water	... ... ... ... ...	3,888 acres
11.	Population at 30th June, 1966 (Registrar General's Estimate)	... ...	26,740
12.	Percentage of refuse collected actually weighed	... ... ... ... ...	0·5%
13.	Weight (cwts.) per 1,000 population per day	... ... ... ... ...	20·0 cwts.
14.	Number of premises from which refuse is collected	... ... ... ... ...	8,358 premises
15.	Premises from which collection is made weekly	... ... ... ... ...	100%
16.	Average haul, single journey to final disposal point	... ... ... ... ...	2 miles
17.	Kerbside collection if practised	... ...	Nil
18.	Total refuse disposed of (tons)	... ...	9,568 tons
19.	Method of disposal (Salvage excluded) Controlled Tipping	... ... ... ...	100%
20.	Salvage and Trade Refuse Analysis of income and tonnage:		

		Income	Tonnage Collected
Trade Refuse	...	£770	550
Salvage	...	£130	10

21. Remarks :

Item 1(ii) Transport. The rates charged for transport covers depreciation of the vehicles.

Item 1(iii) Plant, Equipment etc. This includes £1,302 in respect of renewal of dustbins.

SECTION "D" HOUSING IN THE AREA

There were 8,098 inhabited houses in the Urban District at the end of 1966.

House Erection

During the year 90 new houses were provided. These included 31 built by private enterprise and 59 by the Council.

House Demolition Clearance Areas

The tenants of 19, 21, 23, 25 High Street, Thurnscoe were re-housed by the Council in April. This site was later included in the Albert Street—Church Street, Thurnscoe Compulsory Purchase Order in May. Twenty houses were scheduled in Albert Street and Church Street, i.e. 22-28 Albert Street and 47-77 Church Street. A local Public Enquiry was held respecting this Order on October 18th and as a result the Order was confirmed by the Minister in December 1966.

A Clearance Area was made comprising 20 houses in Chapel Street, Thurnscoe—Nos. 1-39, and 20 houses in Church Street, Thurnscoe—Nos. 2-40.

Individual Unfit Houses

The Closing Order on 24 Beever Street, Goldthorpe was determined and the house was demolished in December.

During the 30 years life of the Dearne Urban District exactly two hundred houses have been cleared due to their unfitness for human habitation. Representations have been made affecting a further seventy houses and these will be resolved during the coming year.

ACTION UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS

Houses not in all respects fit

Under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, and the Housing Consolidated Amendment Regulations, 1932, 55 inspections of dwellinghouses were made and particulars recorded.

During the year 30 houses were made in all respects fit.

The Rent Act 1957

There were no applications for Certificates of Disrepair, neither were there any applications by landlords for cancellation of certificates.

There are a total of 29 Disrepair Certificates which have not yet been revoked (14 under the old 1954 Act and 15 under the 1957 Act). It is known that quite a number of these repairs have been abated without any official application by the landlord to have the certificates cancelled.

Improvements of Dwellings—Grants

Year by year since the Housing Act of 1964 there has been increased use by tenants and property owners of the grant provisions to improve existing dwellings. The new powers under the Act allow Local Authorities to enforce house improvements although the procedure is somewhat lengthy. I think it is well worth noting that the intention of the Act was the provision of a fixed bath or shower, a wash-hand basin, a hot water supply piped to the bath, wash-hand basin and sink, a W.C. inside the house, and a proper food store to all older houses worthy or capable of such improvements, within the next 10 years. To anyone harbouring doubts as to the value of the scheme I would recommend a visit to some of the premises which have already benefited. The Council may well consider it advisable in the near future to declare areas wherein there is a fair proportion of houses capable of improvement as "improvement areas". The effect of this would be to speed up the time when every improvable house within the Dearne is provided with modern amenities. While recommending this procedure I must point out that your Inspectorial Staff has remained at the same strength since the Dearne was formed in 1937. It is unnecessary for me to repeat the numerous additional duties placed upon the Public Health Inspector within recent years. The Council should give early consideration to this matter.

Since the scheme commenced, 910 grants have been issued:— 164 Discretionary and 746 Standard Grants including 436 to the National Coal Board houses for the provision of wash-hand bowls only. The percentage of rented houses compared to owner-occupied houses for which grants are given continues to rise.

Of the houses now in existence which were erected prior to the 1939-45 War, 15% have been improved with grants issued by the Council.

19 representations received from tenants of privately owned houses requesting the Council to serve Compulsory Improvement notices on their landlords were dealt with during 1966. The notices required standard grant amenities to be provided and by the year end the first two representations made had been complied with. The "Immediate Improvement Notices" issued by the Council allow twelve months for the necessary work to be carried out.

No Improvement Areas have been declared so far under the 1964 Housing Act.

SECTION "E" INSPECTION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES FOOD SUPPLY

Meat. Milk and Other Foods

During the year three licensed private slaughterhouses were in operation. The slaughterhouses are situated :— one at Goldthorpe, one at Bolton on Dearne and one at Thurnscoe. These three premises were re-licensed as complying with the Slaughterhouse Construction Regulations.

It is with satisfaction I record in this yearly report that no evidence of tuberculosis was found in the carcase and organs of any animal slaughtered within the Dearne for food. As I retire in 1967 it appears an opportune time to refer to the early years of the Dearne. In 1937 15.6% of the cows slaughtered for food were found on inspection to be affected with tuberculosis. In that year approximately 10,000 lbs. of meat and offal were found to be unfit for human food compared with the 632 lbs. in the year now under review (1966).

Your Inspectors adhere to a rigid code in carrying out their inspections. When satisfied that a carcase is fit the Inspector stamps it with an identifiable mark. No carcase or offal must be removed from a slaughterhouse without being inspected. As will be realised this necessitates your staff occasionally working outside normal hours.

While the Public Health Inspector is mainly concerned with the fitness of meat he is a capable judge of quality. I consider the average quality of the product sold within the Dearne has been good.

Some 27,500 cattle, sheep and pigs have been slaughtered and inspected in the district since the control of meat was removed in July 1954, without incident of any kind.

The sale of milk in the whole of the country is covered by "specified area" orders. This means that the sale of milk is prohibited unless it has been pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested. All milk herds are now subjected to the tuberculin test which means that such raw untreated milk may be sold under the designation "tuberculin tested".

Food Premises

The total number of food premises within the Dearne is 215 made up as follows: Butchers 30, General Shops 86, Greengrocers 16, Confectioners 8, Fried Fish and Chip Shops 21, Bakeries 8, Off Licensed Shops 10, Public Houses 13, Clubs 16, Chemists 7. (Food Hawkers are mentioned later in the Report). The number of food premises continues to decrease slightly each year.

Of the foregoing 215 premises 105 are registered for the sale of ice-cream under Sec. 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, 2 are registered to manufacture ice-cream and 3 to manufacture iced lollipops. 18 premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale under Sec. 16, Food and Drugs Act 1955. Three premises are licensed as slaughterhouses.

Inspection of Food Premises

603 visits were paid to food premises during the year, 250 to slaughterhouses, and 353 to other food premises. Minor infringements of the Food Hygiene Regulations have occurred and have been dealt with by informal action.

Registration of Hawkers of Food and their Premises

Section 76, West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951

36 of the 51 food hawkers registered were in business at the year end and 12 of the 24 food storage premises registered over the years were still in use.

The new Food Hygiene Regulations which came into operation on 1st January 1967, apply in part to food delivery vehicles. They enable a higher standard of washing facilities, protection of open food, etc. to be demanded of food purveyors during the course of their business. Vehicles used as mobile shops vary widely in construction, originally many were designed for use in public service, later to be converted to become travelling food shops. Perhaps little fault can be found with the best although the "second hand" vehicle which was satisfactory in its early days deteriorates rapidly.

Public Markets

The two open markets in the district at Goldthorpe and Thurnscoe were inspected regularly throughout the year. Verbal warnings have been given to several food handlers in the market regarding the use of tobacco while engaged in their trade.

The same 1966 Food Hygiene Regulations mentioned under the previous heading also strengthen the sanitary requirements concerning food-stall holders in markets. Proposals have been agreed with the owner of the private market at Thurnscoe for improvements to the washing accommodation including the provision of a hot water supply to the wash-hand bowls and the fitting of a sink and drainer board together with hot and cold water supply and drainage for the cleansing of fruit, vegetables and equipment.

At the Council-owned market at Goldthorpe it has been decided to erect a new building within the curtilage of the existing market area to house the new sanitary accommodation, washing facilities etc. to conform to the new Regulations affecting food-stalls at markets. It is unfortunate that so much damage is suffered to the Council's property. Without ample protection the improved sanitary accommodation to be provided to conform to the new legislation may suffer in the same way as have other similar properties.

Meat Inspection

Although a somewhat less number of visits to slaughter-houses were paid by your Inspectors during 1966 than in previous years - namely 250 - 1,145 food animals were examined after slaughter. Despite a general reduction in the incidence of tuberculosis in cattle a rigid inspection system was maintained as set out in the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963. The legislation allows a Local Authority to make a nominal charge on the owner for the inspection service. I advised you a year or so ago that it would be wisest to give a free service as the Department does in many other branches of Public Health work and this you accepted. The system has worked efficiently, much credit being due to your two District Public Health Inspectors who have co-operated with the slaughterhouse occupiers in such a way that the carcase and offal of every food animal slaughtered within the Dearne has been inspected. This ensures that the meat supply from our own local slaughterhouses is free from disease. As a meat Inspector of many years I can vouch for a steady improvement in the quality of meat.

The Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations 1966 empowers local authorities (after consultation with the occupiers of private slaughterhouses) to fix the times at which slaughtering may take place. It has not so far been necessary to ask the users of slaughterhouses to amend their slaughtering hours as generally speaking slaughtering takes place within reasonable hours so far as your meat inspectors are concerned.

From November 1st no meat may be removed from any slaughterhouse until it has been inspected, irrespective of the time which may elapse between the killing of the animal and the inspection of the carcase and organs. While this is an important legal safeguard butchers within the Dearne Urban District have never experienced difficulty so far as delay in inspection.

Meat Inspection

The following list records the meat and offal rejected by your Public Health Inspectors as unfit for sale for human food during the year.

Beasts

27 Livers	...	...	...	...	...	378 lbs.
6 Heads and Tongues	180 lbs.
1 pair Lungs	12 lbs.
1 Udder	10 lbs.
2 Hearts	8 lbs.

Sheep

1 Liver	2 lbs.
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Pigs

8 Livers	24 lbs.
5 pairs Lungs	15 lbs.
7 Hearts	3½ lbs.
						632½ lbs.

Slaughterhouses and Slaughtering

20 licences to slaughter or stun animals were issued to slaughtermen during the year. In all cases the licences specified that the type of instrument to be used be a mechanically operated instrument in proper repair and the period of the licence be one year. 2 slaughtermen were restricted to the killing of pigs only, and the remainder to the killing of cattle, sheep and pigs. One new licence was issued to a slaughterman providing for the licence holder to be subject to supervision by an experienced slaughterman. No cases have come to notice of any cruelty to animals—slaughtering in the local slaughterhouses has been carried out in a humane manner.

Slaughterhouses

Three licensed private slaughterhouses were in use regularly throughout the year. These are old buildings which were improved in accordance with the Slaughterhouses Act 1958 and the Slaughterhouses Construction Regulations. There is one licensed slaughterhouse situated at Thurnscoe, Goldthorpe and Bolton on Dearne respectively.

The Slaughterhouse at Bolton on Dearne was not used for ten months of the year due to the poor health of the licence holder.

MEAT INSPECTION

Carcasses and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	277	52	—	618	198	—
Number inspected	277	52	—	618	198	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcases con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	24	4	—	1	17	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	8·7%	7·7%	—	0·2%	8·6%	—
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcases con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	1	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

FOOD INSPECTION

During 1966, five prosecutions were instituted for offences against the Food and Drugs Act 1955—the details are outlined herewith :—

For selling :—

- (a) A bag of peanuts containing a matchstick, the manufacturers were fined £5 and £3 3s. 0d. costs.
- (b) A cake found to be mouldy, a grocery store was fined £5 and £3 3s. 0d. costs.
- (c) A sausage roll found to be mouldy, the producers were fined £10.
- (d) A bag of peanuts containing a piece of plastic, the manufacturers were fined £5 and £3 3s. 0d. costs.
- (e) A tin of unsound corned beef, the defendants successfully pleaded a warranty and the case was dismissed.

UNSAFE FOOD

The food listed below was surrendered voluntarily.

Tomatoes	...	...	162 tins	Frozen Foods :—
Fruit	...	...	112 tins	Vegetables ... 214 cartons
Milk	...	...	33 tins	Meat ... 70 cartons
Soup	...	...	2 tins	Fish ... 362 cartons
Cream	...	...	5 tins	Cakes & Pastry 67 cartons
Cheese	...	...	1 carton	Potatoes ... 36 cartons
Meat	...	...	18 tins	Sausage ... 27 cartons
Vegetables	...		25 tins	Fruit ... 22 cartons
Fish	...	...	10 tins	Chicken ... 9 cartons
Rice	...	...	10 tins	
Bacon	...	...	152 lbs.	

MILK AND DAIRIES

Registration of Distributors

60 retail distributors of milk were on the register at the 1st January, 1966.

The West Riding County Council are now responsible for the issue of all milk licences and no further licensing is carried out by the Dearne Council.

SECTION "F"

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Infectious Diseases (Corrected)

Diseases	Total Cases Notified	Cases After Correction	Under 1 Year	Age Distribution									
				65 and Over	45 — 64	25 — 44	15 — 24	10 — 14	5 — 9	4 — 1	3 — 1	2 — 1	1 — 1
Scarlet Fever	7	7	—	1	—	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	7	7	—	2	—	2	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	97	97	3	15	18	10	14	37	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	111	111	3	18	18	14	15	43	—	—	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS

No. on Register at 31st December, 1966.

		Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary	...	121	77	198
Non-Pulmonary	...	12	14	26
		133	91	224

No. removed from Register during 1966

		Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
		M. F.	M. F.	Total
Deaths	...	4 —	— —	4
Others (cured, re-diagnosed, transfers of area etc.)	...	5 1	— 1	7
		9 1	— 1	11

Additions to Register during 1966

		Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
		M. F.	M. F.	Total
New Notifications	...	2 1	1 —	4
Others (cases restored to Register, transfers, etc.)	...	1 —	— —	1
		3 1	1 —	5

New Notifications

Age Groups		Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
		M. F.	M. F.	Total
15-24	...	1 —	— —	1
45-54	...	— 1	— —	1
55-64	...	1 —	— —	1
65-74	...	— —	1 —	1
		2 1	1 —	4

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